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COMMENTARY ON NEW REAGAN MOVES IN START TALKS

U.S. Keeps Talks 'Deliberately Stalemated'

LD042320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The next, fifth, round of Soviet-American talks on limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear arms starts in Geneva tomorrow. Here is a news commentary. Anatoliy Doronin is at the microphone:

The previous four rounds of talks did not yield any results, although the Soviet Union did everything possible to work out a mutually acceptable agreement. Speaking of our proposals in Geneva, one must mention first of all the proposal to freeze strategic nuclear arms. As Comrade Andropov explained to American senators when he received them in the Kremlin, we propose not only not to increase the existing number of missiles, but also to abandon the designing and testing of new types and forms of strategic arms, as well as to limit to the utmost the modernization of existing devices.

The Soviet Union also proposed to effect a radical reduction in stages by 1990 of the overall quantity of launching units for ICBM's and sea-based missiles and of strategic aviation aircraft. Without going into details, I would like to stress simply that the Soviet Union has done its utmost to achieve an accord in Geneva.

As far as the United States is concerned, its position has from the very start of the talks been aimed at undermining them rather than at achieving an accord. It immediately rejected freezing upon the pretext that it would consolidate, so to speak, the Soviet Union's strategic superiority, although before Reagan came to power, three American Presidents -- Nixon, Ford, and Carter -- recognized the existence of strategic equality between the USSR and the United States.

Refusing to adopt an integrated approach to the reduction of strategic arms, the American side is insisting that the Soviet Union reduce by more than half the strategic land-based nuclear forces, in which our country has the advantage, while not wishing at the same time to reduce its own sea-based missiles, where the advantage is on the U.S. side.

But the main obstacle is not even in this. It lies in the fact that the Reagan administration is deliberately keeping the talks stalemated, while taking refuge in words about its desire for arms limitation -- this is, so to speak, a nod of acknowledgement in the direction of the antiwar movement. For its main goal is to prolong the arms race.

Judging from reports in the American press, the Reagan administration has prepared proposals for this round of talks as well that, under the guise of reducing the number of arms, are designed to give the green light to deployment of new, more fatal and far more expensive arms, which is particularly important for the military-industrial complex backing the present administration. Such proposals, of course, have nothing in common with genuine arms limitation and disarmament. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned -- as Comrade Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation, stated on arriving in Geneva -- the USSR delegation is embarking on a new round of talks with clear instructions to work persistently toward achieving an agreement. And such an agreement will become possible if the American side clears the way it has closed to it.

'Build-Down' Allows Arms Modernization

LD042312 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] President Reagan on Tuesday published instructions for his delegation at the fifth round of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting and reducing strategic arms. News agencies report that the pivot of these proposals consists in the fact that, in modernizing strategic nuclear missiles, for every new warhead there will be cuts in the old warheads. President Reagan called his proposals a build-down. It's obvious that they don't close the way to a further modernization of strategic arms. The United States Administration recently got congressional approval of considerable appropriations on new military programs which provide first of all for building and developing new strategic first-strike MX missiles with 10 nuclear warheads each.

Proposals Aimed At 'Brainwashing Congressmen'

LD050829 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Yesterday, President Reagan clarified the position the United States intends to take at the new round of Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting and reducing strategic weapons. The talks are to resume tomorrow, Thursday. Judging by what Mr Reagan said, his proposals are aimed not so much at making a breakthrough at the talks as at brainwashing the congressmen who the administration wants to approve the program of the new MX strategic missiles. Observers believe that Mr Reagan's proposals do not close the way to further modernization of strategic arms. It's also indicative that in his speech Mr Reagan said nothing about the American program of an antimissile system in space, the buildup of which would sharply upset the existing balance of forces.

Reagan Attempts To 'Distort Reality'

LD042031 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 4 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Comrade Andropov's firm yet realistic statement has evoked a considerable response in the United States. A number of observers are of the opinion that this has cooled down many people in Washington. THE NEW YORK TIMES, for instance, considers that the policy of hostile anti-Soviet rhetoric being conducted by the Reagan administration is bankrupt, while the security of the United States has become no stronger, in spite of the intensification of the arms race. THE WASHINGTON POST published an article by Frye, director of the Council of International Relations. The author points out that neither President Reagan nor his closest advisers have any substantial knowledge of defense policy. The administration's leaders, Frye goes on, systematically assert that the American strategic forces are obsolete in comparison with the Soviet ones, and that the strategic forces of the USSR constitute a much greater threat for the United States than do the American forces for the Soviet Union. These assertions, Frye points out, are either untrue, or misleading.

For my own part, I may add that it is not just a matter of President Reagan's deficient knowledge, but of his deliberate intention to distort reality. Coming up against growing criticism of his policy, the White House boss is compelled to maneuver. The American mass media have already trumpeted that President Reagan is today preparing to come out with fresh proposals on strategic arms limitation. As before, a hullabaloo has already been raised in the American press.

There is mention once again of flexibility and a constructive approach, although the first, preliminary reports about Reagan's new proposals -- which were evidently deliberately leaked to the press -- attest to the fact that there is nothing new in them. The White House boss has not responded to any of the Soviet initiatives.

However, let us wait for the statement itself.

In my view, it is unlikely that one can hope for anything from it. We already know the worth of Reagan's flexibility. This is well described in today's PRAVDA. The article, incidentally, has already evoked lively response abroad. The agencies single out the mention that Washington is concerned with but one thing: how to deceive the public and how to facilitate the realization of its plans for missile deployment. At the same time, in order for real success to be achieved at the negotiations, it is not verbal tricks that are needed, nor aspirations to impose upon the other side unacceptable positions. What is needed is the political will for a just and honest agreement that would lead to an effective reduction of the level of nuclear confrontation in strict accordance with the principles of equality and equal security.

NEW REAGAN INF PROPOSALS 'PATENTLY LOPSIDED'

LD041414 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] In a statement issued by Yuriy Andropov the Soviet leader says President Reagan's supposedly new proposals on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe contain nothing new. More about this from our military observer, Lev (Monakov):

Indeed, essentially the proposals contain nothing new. The United States still refuses to count British and French nuclear forces in the overall balance of nuclear force in Europe although they make up one-fourth of NATO's nuclear potential. The more than 200 carriers, including 162 missiles with over 400 warheads, are targeted at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Clearly these forces should be taken into account if the security of the Soviet Union and its allies is to be safeguarded. If the British and French forces were ignored and only an American-Soviet nuclear equation in Europe was subject to talks, the NATO bloc would acquire a wide nuclear edge as a result.

Half a year ago Reagan said the United States was ready to agree to equal numbers of Euromissiles and Soviet intermediate-range missiles. He has now reiterated this readiness. The Soviet Union has rejected this stance on the grounds that on the one hand it would have to reduce its arsenal of medium-range nuclear weapons, and on the other it would have to bless the deployment of new American missiles in Europe in addition to existing British and French missiles and American forward-based nuclear weapons. In other words, the Soviet Union would find itself on the minus side and NATO on the plus side. And as a result the intermediate-range nuclear equilibrium in Europe would be upset. The fact that President Reagan has declared his readiness to discuss the composition of the missiles, reduced and built-up, makes no difference in so far as the United States insists on deploying its new missiles in Europe. President Reagan has said the United States is prepared to be more flexible on the content of the current talks. It will consider mutually acceptable ways to address the Soviet desire that an agreement should limit aircraft as well as missiles.

But what's the worth of this flexibility, especially considering the vague and cautious phraseology in which the proposal is couched, and the fact that there are only a few weeks to go till the notorious December deadline?

In fact this is only a semblance of agreement, since the aircraft issue -- which types should be considered, how many should be reduced and so on -- is a very complicated one. It cannot be resolved in haste. The United States and the Soviet Union have different views on the aircraft issue. This means that what the United States describes as a concession is in fact an illusion, considering that December is so close at hand. The proposal cannot be described as serious. Finally, by reaffirming his global approach President Reagan has again demonstrated his rigid insistence on taking account of Soviet nuclear forces in Asia as well as in Europe.

But from the outset the scope of the Geneva talks was limited to Europe. Reagan defies this understanding. Besides, his global stance is patently lopsided. It calls for counting Soviet nuclear forces in Asia, but ignores British and French nuclear weapons. This is a one-sided and biased approach. There is only one final conclusion to be drawn from President Reagan's proposals: The White House chief has not lived up to expectations of flexibility.

BUSH REMARK ON FRENCH, UK MISSILES 'DECEIT'

PM041433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Itskov "Rejoinder": "Part of the Score"]

[Text] Literally a few minutes after the foreign news agency teletype machines came through with U.S. Vice President George Bush's statement on the possibility of counting in British and French nuclear missiles at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva "at some point in the future," a stormy reaction from London and Paris followed immediately in reply. According to Britain's SUNDAY TIMES, the French president and the British premier with varying degrees of categoricalness rejected "all such proposals" at a stroke. And American Ambassador in Paris Galbraith, despite the tradition in the Washington political kitchen of not disclaiming statements by one's superior's, made a public statement in which he indicated that the United States "continues to reject the idea of taking British and French nuclear missiles into account in the course of the negotiations with the Soviet Union."

So what happened? Did the American vice president slip up, or was he misquoted?

No, neither of these. Bush's speech had two goals: first, to give London and Paris new grounds, as it were, to pronounce in accordance with a previously specified formula: "We don't want it, we reject it, we won't permit it." And thereby to pin the blame on Thatcher and Mitterrand for their "intractability." (We, they would say, are for, but our allies are against. But we are "unwilling to dictate our will to them.") And, on the other hand, to show, albeit in a very guarded and diffuse way, that the present American leadership still has political figures capable of realistically considering and assessing on merit the soundness of the Soviet proposals on the need to take the 162 British and French nuclear missiles into account at the Geneva Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear arms reduction.

There is yet a third reason why the American vice president made his statement. The point is that Washington has recently been prolix, with a persistence worthy of better application, about a supposed U.S. "flexibility" at the Geneva negotiations. And George Bush wanted to show that the United States is to a certain extent implementing its "flexibility." But deceit is still deceit, and word-juggling will not fool anyone. The United States continues to strive for the deployment of its new nuclear missiles in Europe to supplement the nuclear potential already at the disposal of Britain and France.

So that against this background George Bush's statement looks like a part of a musical score in which the roles of all the participants in the aggressive Atlantic alliance are indicated precisely.

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON DEPLOYMENT RIDICULED

LD041415 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- TASS commentator on military matters Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Speaking at a press conference in Rome, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that the talks on nuclear armaments in Europe will be continued also after the deployment of new American missiles on the European Continent. What is more, Weinberger even expressed confidence that deployment of missiles was the only way to get the talks to be continued.

The Pentagon's chief not only gave a grossly distorted view of the prospects of the Geneva talks, alleging that the new threat to the Soviet Union and its allies would make the USSR capitulate and back down on the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. Weinberger deliberately resorted to misinformation and displaced priorities in the Soviet Union's reaction to deployment of new American missiles on the continent.

The first and most important reaction of the Soviet Union to the deployment of Pershing and cruise mssiles in Europe will be to adopt timely and effective measures to create a counterpoise to the growing grouping of forward-based nuclear weapons of the USA and nuclear armaments of other NATO countries. It would also have to take the necessary counter-measures having in view the territory of the USA itself. And let no one have any doubts about the Soviet Union having such a possibility.

The Soviet Union will in any case -- either by agreement, if the USA is willing to reach it, or without it -- have a corresponding equivalent of these armaments.

Weinberger's assertion concerning the "favourable" effect of the new American missiles on the progress of the Geneva talks is a variation of Reagan's absurd thesis on "disarmament through arms build-up" by the USA. If contrary to the will of the majority of the population in West European countries American nuclear missiles appear on the European Continent this will be a move hostile to the cause of peace on the part of Washington and the leaders of other NATO countries who are at one with it.

The assertions by the U.S. defence secretary that deployment of new American missiles would help solve the problems discussed at the current Geneva talks are an attempt to mislead the public. By deploying its missiles the American side would actually knock the ground from under the talks.

USSR PRESENTS ARMS FREEZE PROPOSAL AT UN

LD050019 Moscow TASS in English 0011 GMT 5 Oct 83

["To Remove the Threat of Nuclear War: Statement of the Soviet Delegation at the 38th Session of the U.N. General Assembly" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York October 4 TASS -- The text of the statement of the Soviet delegation to the thirty-eighth session of the U.N. General Assembly, made public at the plenary meeting of the U.N. General Assembly on October 4, 1983 by Oleg A. Troyanovskiy, deputy head of the Soviet delegation, permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations. The statement reads:

Mr. President!

Distinguished delegates!

Today there are 158 member states in the United Nations. It is worth recalling that this reality of the contemporary international scene has quite a definite political meaning.

The solution of the crucial problem -- the problem of war and peace -- depends precisely on U.N. member states, on the way they build relations among themselves and on the way they act in the world arena.

Under the U.N. Charter these states have pledged "to live together in peace with one another as good neighbours". If only all of them adhered to that charter provision! It would not be necessary then to voice most emphatically the urgent need to defend peace and dispel the stormy clouds hanging over it.

That is what the Soviet Union is once again doing today.

Our planet is all but caving in under the unprecedented burden of arms which have an unheard-of destructive power. Should it happen that these arms are used, the very survival of human civilization will be called into question.

The situation is compounded by the fact that the forces which are heating up the international atmosphere to pursue their pathological ambitions have now sharply intensified their activity.

The reckless actions of these forces, united with the huge potential of lethal weapons, produce, figuratively speaking, such an explosive mixture which adds a qualitatively new dimension to the threat to peace.

Given the situation which exists now the task of preventing war has acquired particular urgency.

At a time when all mankind is threatened with a nuclear catastrophe it is the duty of all those have have anything to do with the political decision-making process to place concern for peace above all else.

This is what the peoples are entitled to demand of their political leaders, their governments and parliaments, and, of course, of international organizations, above all the United Nations which is called upon "to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations" in maintaining international security.

On all continents anti-war protests of the peoples, who are stepping up their struggle to preserve peace, are gaining momentum. This is only natural, for people cannot and will not live in permanent state of anxiety about their tomorrow.

The course, pursued by some countries members of this organization runs counter to the age-old human yearning for a peaceful life, embodied in the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and is at variance with the interests of the peace-loving majority of states. The credo of the architects of this course stands out in bold relief in the Washington-imposed decisions of the NATO bloc. Their policy is aimed at achieving military superiority from which they wish to domineer and issue orders.

It would appear that the U.S. and NATO nuclear magazines have been filled to capacity. And yet, weapons assembly lines continue to be accelerated as if in some sort of a frenzy. Whatever components of armaments there are each of them is either being built up or replaced by another, even more destructive.

Multi-billion arms programmes are being approved one after another. Whatever objectives are raised -- and they are being raised in this regard by sober-minded politicians and prominent personalities in the United States itself -- the U.S. Administration has but one thing to say: Have not the slightest doubt, arm we must, and better still -- twice or three times over.

Pitched battles of words were fought over the basing mode of the MX strategic missile and whether it was necessary at all. And the decision was both to deploy the MX and to develop the Midgetman -- yet another intercontinental missile.

There was argument over whether or not to build the B-1 bomber. And the result was to go ahead with two new types of strategic bombers at the same time.

Other kinds of nuclear systems are also being put into mass production. The barbaric neutron weapon and new chemical weapons are being stockpiled. Next on the list is the development of systems for waging warfare in and from outer space.

Under the pretext of an alleged shortage of nuclear weapons in areas where they already exist, attempts are made to add more. Attempts are also made to deploy them where there are no such weapons.

There is an intention to move nuclear weapons as close as possible to the borders of the USSR and its allies -- to introduce in Western Europe new U.S. medium-range missiles, that is Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

Or look to the south or to the east. There, too, land and waters are being saturated with nuclear weapons. All this is taking place over a wide geographic range -- from Diego Garcia to Okinawa, across the Indian Ocean and the Pacific.

In order to justify an unrestrained escalation of their militaristic preparations they are deliberately whipping up war hysteria and do not stop short of staging crudest provocations.

We, for our part, expressed our principled view of the incident involving the intrusion of the South Korean aircraft in Soviet air space. It is impermissible for anyone to encroach upon the sovereignty of states, which also includes the inviolability of their borders. This is generally recognized rule of international law. It is fully consistent with the U.N. Charter. Whoever would attempt to violate our borders must know that he will be fully responsible for this.

We expressed our regret over the loss of human life. The entire guilt for this tragedy lies with the initiators of this anti-Soviet provocation. No matter what unconscionable slander or dishonest tricks they resort to, they will not be able to cover up their tracks and the true aims of their crime.

If one takes an unbiased look at things there can be and should be no ambiguity in perceiving these aims. An act of sabotage against peace was perpetrated in pursuit of militaristic policies and further inflation of military budgets.

In attempt to change the military strategic situation in the world to their advantage they invoke the security interests of the United States and its allies.

It is the right and duty of each country to take care of its security and to promote a stronger universal peace.

But in our time international security and national security are interrelated to a greater extent than ever before. Neither can be reliably ensured with the United States and NATO spurring the arms race and pursuing the policy of acting "from a position of strength".

Such a policy, however it might be packaged, is the exact opposite of the policy of ensuring international security.

Certain quarters in the United States have taken a fancy for ringing phrases. Of late, the formula that has gained currency at the topmost level is "peace through strength", which implies, of course, the strength of the United States. And this has been proclaimed as its policy.

Both in ancient and modern history there were quite a few contenders who sought to be the strongest and to rule the world. Yet, how it all ended up is common knowledge.

Through costly experience mankind has shaped a different notion of what should be the basis of peace and security -- the renunciation of the threat or use of force and peaceful cooperation among states. That is what inspired the creation of the United Nations. That is the one and only foundation peace can rest upon.

The myth about the "Soviet threat" invented to deceive the peoples is being used on a particularly wide scale today. Back in his time V. Lenin aptly characterized those who "shout about red militarism..., pretend that they believe this absurdity and throw charges of this kind right and left", making use of their "skill in concocting plausible arguments and in throwing dust in the eyes of the masses." (Collected Works, Vol. 29, p. 35)

Since the Great October Revolution peace and friendship among peoples have been written on the banner of our socialist state. We remain faithful to that banner.

There is a lot of winding talk that the USSR is "excessively armed" and that it has military superiority. It is alleged that the West should close the existing gap. Yet the facts -- and the West is perfectly aware of them just as we are -- confirm beyond doubt that in all areas, such as strategic nuclear arms, medium-range weapons in Europe or conventional armed forces of NATO and of the Warsaw Treaty, there is rough equality between the two sides.

Falsity permeates the statements about national security interests. These are construed in such a convoluted fashion that in actual fact they come in conflict with the security interests of other countries and peoples.

Those who are wont to hold forth about the sanctity of international obligations and to preach morality in relations among states breach elementary norms of decency, showing disregard not only for statesmen and states, but also for the United Nations. Moreover, as pointed out in a recent statement by Yuriy Andropov, a question arises: Can the international organization called upon to maintain peace and security be located in a country where an outrageous militaristic psychosis is being imposed and the good name of this organization insulted?

Contenders to the role of rulers of the destinies of the world brazenly proclaim as a sphere of their vital interests this or that area of the world that they covet, an area which at times is thousands of miles away from the United States. They are willing to stake their claims all over the globe.

Thus, the sphere of U.S. "vital interests" includes the Middle East where new anti-Arab deals and designs violating the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are being pushed through.

Step by step the United States is forcing its presence, including its military presence, on that region.

Israel is encouraged to continue its policy of aggression. Tel Aviv has absolutely no desire to end its adventure in Lebanon. Palestinian refugees in that country are being subjected to acts of genocide. Lebanon has been forced into accepting a humiliating agreement. The state of Lebanon is being pushed into becoming a U.S.-Israeli protectorate, and actually a dismembered country.

Continuous pressure is applied on Syria so as to make it change its steadfast course in Mideast affairs.

As a result, the Middle East continues to be a seat of the danger of war, while a peaceful settlement remains beyond the horizon. All this is a damaging both to the vital interests of the peoples of the region and the interests of international security.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression, supports the legitimate rights of the Arab peoples, including the right of the Arab people of Palestine to establish a state of their own, advocates a just and comprehensive settlement, and the convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation, on an equal footing of all the parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The hegemonistic policy of "vital interests" is matched by the tools used to implement it. They include the "Central Command" set up to carry out interventionist operations against almost twenty sovereign states -- in the Middle East, in southwest Asia and on the African Continent.

On constant alert is the "Rapid Deployment Force" whose mission is to prevent internal changes in some country or other if such changes are not to Washington's liking. It can be said that the creation of such a force has become a fashionable trend among NATO countries. The events in Chad show where it actually leads to.

And what about the extensive world-wide network of U.S. military bases? They, too, are being equipped for use against peoples and countries fighting for their freedom and defending their sovereignty. The areas where this struggle is under way are surveyed for locations to set up new military bases.

Aircraft carriers and battleships are dispatched to the shores of those who would not submit to foreign diktat. Modern "gunboats" ply waters along the coasts of many independent countries.

Libya has been chosen as a target for a show of force in the Mediterranean.

A U.S. armada is stationed in the Indian Ocean. It is no accident that Washington is opposed to the proposal of non-aligned countries to turn this region into a zone of peace and impedes the convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union cannot ignore the threat to its security emanating from there, especially since the United States has broken off and refuses to resume the Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activities in that region. Our country has been and remains in favour of the withdrawal from the area of all naval forces not belonging to the littoral states and supports the idea of creating a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean. Large U.S. naval formations are concentrated off Central American countries both along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Land and Air Force units are being amassed.

The purpose of all that is clear to everyone. The policy of the United States in its entirety serves but one purpose -- to contain the liberation movement of the peoples, to obstruct the process of strengthening national independence and democratic change in Latin American countries.

At the same time they would not admit that they have taken it upon themselves to act overtly as a policeman. They prefer to call it "assistance to friends". Yet, what they have for their friends are anti-popular regimes steeped in blood and infamy.

They shield the military junta in El Salvador from the people's wrath by supplying it generously with money and weapons. They send there their military advisors to oversee repressive operations carried out by the puppet regime.

Brutal pressure is brought to bear on Nicaragua whose people have taken a strong stand in favour of their country's progressive development. Nicaragua is threatened from the sea, gangs of mercenaries and pirate planes are sent into its territory, neighbouring states are pitted against it.

Washington will not be able to conceal the fact that it is organizing an aggression against Nicaragua, thus posing a threat to the peace in Central America and aggravating the international situation in general.

No amount of demagoguery about "scheming by Moscow and Havana" will hide the true causes of the rising liberation movement in the countries of the region -- imperialist oppresion and mass poverty. Do they really expect anyone to swallow that bait? Latin America as well as the world at large are fully aware of the actual state of affairs.

Washington does not like the fact that the Cuban people are following the path of socialism they have chosen. Cuba's independent policy and its role in the Non-Aligned Movement go against its grain. Cubs is subjected to open threats and subversive actions.

Interference in the internal affairs of Central American states must be unconditionally stopped. The proposals put forward by Nicaragua and supported by Cuba open up a possibility for easing tensions and for a political solution of the existing problems. The course pursued in particular by Mexico and other countries of the Contadora Group also appears to be positive in this respect.

There has been so much effort to make things look as if the current aggravation of the international situation dates back to the well-known events in Afghanistan.

One would assume that even those who were inclined to take that assertion on trust are now beginning to see through this absurdity. The foes of the Afghan people wouldn't reconcile themselves to the fact that the Afghan people decided to rid themselves of medieval darkness and began building a democratic society.

The situation around Afghanistan, and I am referring to the external aspect of the problem, can be settled on the basis of the proposals made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which the Soviet Union fully supports. Military incursions into Afghanistan as well as any outside interference in its affairs should be stopped.

The talks conducted through the representative of the U.N. secretary-general are of positive significance. They would be more fruitful if the Pakistani side displayed greater political foresight.

The policy pursued by outside forces is behind the aggravated situation in Southeast Asia. That policy is aimed primarily against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea whose peoples defend their independence and are engaged in building a new and peaceful life. Persistent attempts are being made to put ASEAN states against their neighbours -- the countries of Indochina.

The Soviet Union has been and continues to be on the side of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. We support the proposals to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighbourliness and cooperation, and the initiatives of the three countries of Indochina to open a political dialogue among the states of the region.

Those who harp on the so-called "Kampuchean question" are not acting in good faith. The people of Kampuchea have chosen the political system for their country, they themselves pick up who to make friends with and to rely upon.

Alarming shifts are taking place in the policy of Japan whose ruling circles seem to be pleased with the role currently assigned to it as NATO's partner in the Far East. The accelerated militarization of that country adds to tensions in the Far East.

The policy is hardly in the interests of Japan itself. And, surely, it does not help Japan to develop good relations with the neighboring states.

Our country stands for the development of Soviet-Japanese relations based on the principles of good-neighborliness and cooperation. Of course, this presupposes reciprocity.

The fact that the Korean question remains unresolved does not enhance the stability of the situation in the Far East. The proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea providing for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, and the creation of conditions for the unification of the country by peaceful means without outside interference offer a suitable basis for the solution of the question. The USSR sympathizes with, and supports, this position.

With the connivance of Western powers and in the shadow of their neo-colonialist policies the racist regime of Pretoria has been making aggressive moves against the neighbouring states in southern Africa. They include, above all, the undeclared war which is being waged against the People's Republic of Angola. Such criminal acts must be condemned and suppressed.

The United Nations and its Security Council are duty-bound to speak out with the authoritative voice in favour of an early decolonization of Namibia, which is still being blocked by South Africa and its protectors. We are confident that the Namibian people will shake off the fetters of colonialism and gain freedom and independence for their country under the leadership of SWAPO -- their patriotic vanguard.

The people of Micronesia, which the United States is unlawfully attempting to hold on to while converting it into a U.S. military springboard in the Western Pacific, are entitled to express their will freely.

Britain is pursuing a course aimed at the entrenchment of the colonial status and the militarization of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands while refusing to negotiate as envisaged by U.N. decisions.

A considerably realistic analysis leaves no doubt that the source of the increasingly alarming trends in the international situation resides, as pointed out by Yuriy Andropov in his recent statement, in the U.S. militaristic policy which poses a grave threat to peace. Its essence is to try and assure for the United States a domineering position in the world without reckoning with the interests of other states and peoples, to contain and reverse the objective process of the evolution of the world.

That policy is bound to further destabilize the world situation and to upset normal relations among states. Indeed, who would guarantee that such an adventuristic course would not result in irreparable consequences?

The conclusion that follows is that practical steps are needed to prevent the worst from happening. This dangerous tilt in world developments must be stopped so as to bring about an improvement in international relations.

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are doing their best to attain that goal.

Socialism, as a society which is confident of its creative potential, needs no arms race or war. It has demonstrated and will continue to demonstrate its advantages in the process of peaceful competition with capitalism. It is our conviction that the future belongs to socialism.

However, we do not seek to impose our world outlook on anyone, and we believe that ideological differences should not be allowed to affect relations among states. This is a behest of Lenin, and our country will continue to abide by it.

Yuriy Andropov said that "transference of ideological contradictions to the sphere of inter-state relations has never benefited those who resorted to it in external affairs. This is simply absurd and inadmissible at present, in the nuclear age. Transformation of the battle of ideas into military confrontation would be too costly for the whole of mankind."

Those forces in the United States and some other NATO countries which shape their foreign policies shun no means to draw a distorted picture of the international situation and to place the responsibility for its aggravation at the Soviet Union's door.

Every propaganda medium has been mobilized to that end. Statements have been pouring forth from platforms, big and small, spewing uncivilized invective and insults. That technique is used to camouflage one's own policy inimical to the interests of the peoples.

No, they will fail to cast aspersions on the socialist system and on our civic, social and moral values. No amount of malicious slander will dim the prestige of the honest and peaceful policy of the USSR and of the entire socialist community. We and our allies firmly reject and will duly repudiate those calumnies.

The development of friendly relations among states, peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems, strict respect for the right of peoples to independent and social progress are the immutable principles upheld by the socialist countries in their foreign policy.

On the basis of community of world outlook and unity of purpose these states fully cooperate and coordinate their policies in the interests of strengthening the foundations of international peace. They are asserting themselves as a powerful factor which has a positive impact on world developments.

The countries of the socialist community make the prevention of nuclear war the centerpiece of their foreign policy.

Who amongst responsible officials and thinking people in general, for that matter, could fail to agree that this is the most urgent task of our time?

There have already been so many speeches made on this subject, here within the United Nations too, after the advent of nuclear weapons. But the solution is yet to be found.

The degree of progress in limiting and reducing nuclear arms will largely determine the development of the international situation in the forthcoming period.

The present moment is particularly crucial given the state of affairs as regards nuclear arms limitation in Europe.

The U.S. plans to deploy, under the cover of the NATO decision, new nuclear missiles in some West European countries have long been poisoning the political atmosphere on the continent and beyond it. The implementation of these plans would adversely affect the entire European and international situation, and significantly exacerbate nuclear confrontation.

It is our view that the plans and ideas as to what is to be done with nuclear weapons -- both in their totality and as regards nuclear systems in Europe -- should be reversed.

The Soviet Union has spoken in favour of the most radical solution: All such systems, both medium-range and tactical, should be removed from Europe. However, NATO has made it pointedly clear that they are not ready to accept it.

We have proposed that the deployment of any new medium-range systems in Europe be cancelled and all the existing systems -- both of the USSR and NATO -- be reduced approximately to one third. In other words, two thirds of the road towards totally ridding Europe of those weapons would be covered.

Surely, it is quite clear what the Soviet Union is calling for in proposing this far-reaching step which, understandably, should not be the last word in the solution of this problem.

Why then is there such a furor created around the imaginary desire of the USSR to gain an edge in medium-range nuclear systems?

Why is it concealed that the Soviet side is prepared, as has been repeatedly stated at the highest level, not to have in Europe a single missile, a single aircraft or a single warhead in excess of what NATO countries would have?

Is this an objective approach? Any politician claiming to be objective is supposed to know at least the basic relevant facts and to make an honest assessment of them.

Recently, the Soviet Union has demonstrated once again its desire for reaching agreement. Our initiative envisages that once a mutually acceptable agreement has been achieved, including U.S. renunciation of the deployment of new missiles in Europe, the USSR, while reducing its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country to a level equal to the number of missiles of Britain and France, would eliminate all the missiles to be reduced, including a considerable number of the SS-20 missiles.

This renders totally groundless the allegations that the USSR intends to retain the SS-20 missiles which are to be reduced, by merely relocating them from Europe to the East.

Progress at the talks is held up the the U.S. position which boils down to demand for a unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union while the arsenals of medium-range nuclear weapons of the NATO countries would remain intact.

This position is merely disguised by talk about some flexibility of the United States at the Geneva talks. Another serving of such "flexibility" has just materialized. And the deception contained in it has become clear this time as well. "Leaving aside details," Yuriy Andropov declared, "the essence of the so-called new move in the U.S. position, billed as superb, is reduced to the proposal to agree, as before, on how many Soviet medium-range missiles should be reduced and how many new American missiles should be deployed in Europe in addition to the nuclear potential already possessed by NATO."

In brief, what is proposed to us is to talk on how to help the NATO bloc to upset to its advantage the existing balance in medium-range nuclear systems in the European zone. And this move is presented brazen-facedly as something new.

The unacceptability of such an approach is so obvious as to be indicative of only one thing -- a persistent reluctance of our negotiating partners to search for a solution based on equality and equal security and their invention to station their missiles on European soil at any cost.

Whether or not agreement is reached depends on the United States, and on NATO as a whole. The current round of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe is crucial in that sense.

If Washington position remains just as unconstructive, if it comes to the actual deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe, we, of course, will have to take countermeasures to preserve the balance of forces on both European and global scale. It is to be hoped that Washington and other NATO capitals will ponder again and again the obtaining situation and the grave consequences which would result from another twist in the spiral of the arms race.

The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty states do not seek military superiority, but they will not allow anyone to acquire military superiority over them. They invariably advocate equality -- equality at the lowest possible level.

The USSR proposals at the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms are also based on the same appraoch. They call among other measures, for subtantial -- by more than a quarter -- reduction in the total number of strategic delivery vehicles with a concurrent reduction to agreed equal limits of the aggregate number of nuclear weapons on these delivery vehicles. In our proposals we are motivated by the interests of strengthening the overall military strategic stability while strictly observing the principle of equality and equal security.

The United States has taken a one-sided approach at the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. The position of the Washington administration is actually aimed at promoting, rather than halting, the strategic arms race in the area where the USA seeks advantage for itself.

The fatal consequences that would be caused by nuclear war are not in the same category with fictional conjecture. Its flames would not spare one single country or people.

This is the unanimous view of the most prominent scholars and competent military and civilian experts.

There is and can be no justification for any actions that push the world towards an abyss, for doctrines and designs based on the admissibility and winnability of nuclear war.

Guided by this, the Soviet Union proposes the inclusion in the agenda of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly of an important and urgent item entitled "Condemnation of Nuclear War".

Such war must be condemned resolutely, unconditionally and for all times as the most hideous of crimes that can be committed against the peoples. We propose that the U.N. member states declare as criminal acts the formulation, enunciation, dissemination, and propaganda of political and military doctrines or concepts designed to substantiate the "legitimacy" of the first use of nuclear weapons and, generally, the "admissibility" of unleashing nuclear war.

The USSR is submitting a draft declaration on this issue to the U.N. General Assembly for its consideration. Its adoption would contribute to generating a political climate that would hamper the actions of those who are devising plans calling for the first use of nuclear weapons.

The approval of this declaration, following the declaration on the prevention of nuclear catastrophe adopted in 1981 at the initiative of the Soviet Union, would be a major move by the U.N. aimed at removing that threat.

The condemnation of nuclear war should be effectively backed up by practical steps to curb the nuclear arms race.

In this context, a freeze on nuclear weapons by all states which possess them would be an extremely timely and truly tangible measure. The idea of such a freeze has been gaining an ever increasing support in the world -- both in nuclear and non-nuclear countries.

Our country has already proposed some time ago in the course of the negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe that both strategic-purpose arms and medium-range arms in Europe be immediately frozen for the duration of the negotiations.

Now, the Soviet Union is submitting an urgent and important question entitled "Nuclear Arms Freeze" to this session of the U.N. General Assembly for its consideration.

Our proposal is to cease, under effective verification, the buildup of all components of nuclear arsenals, including all kinds of both delivery vehicles and weapons, to renounce the deployment of new kinds and types of such arms, to establish a moratorium on all tests of nuclear weapons and of new kinds and types of their delivery vehicles, and to stop the production of fissionable materials for the purpose of creating arms.

A simultaneous quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons by all the nuclear powers is the best way to achieve the goal. Our country is also prepared to accept that initially, this be done by the USSR and the USA on a bilateral basis, by way of example to the other nuclear states. The implementation of that initiative would markedly raise the degree of trust among the nuclear-weapon countries and would make it possible to move decisively towards breaking the vicious circle of the arms race. Moreover, this would also promote the reduction and, eventually, complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

We express the hope that U.N. member states and, above all, the other nuclear powers will take a responsible and constructive stand on our proposal and will support it.

The Soviet proposal "On the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Prohibition of the Use of Force in Outer Space and From Outer Space Against the Earth" submitted to the current session for its consideration has been prompted by the concern for preventing the militarization of outer space, an issue which is becoming exceptionally important.

The realization of this initiative, which is a follow-up to our 1981 proposal made here at the United Nations for a treaty on the prohibition of the stationing of weapons of any kind in outer space, would be consistent with the urgent task of ensuring peaceful, and exclusively peaceful, use of outer space in the interests and to the benefit of all people. Specifically, the idea is to have a comprehensive ban on testing and deployment in outer space of any space-based weapons designed to destroy targets on the earth, in airspace or outer space.

At the same time, provision is made for a complete renunciation of the development of new anti-satellite systems and the elimination of the existing systems. If it can be of any help we are also prepared to conduct separate talks on anti-satellite systems, including talks with the United States on a bilateral basis.

The obligation assumed by the USSR not to be the first to place any kind of anti-satellite weapons in outer space is yet another manifestation of its desire to see the problem of such weapons solved in a radical way. This unilateral moratorium declared by our country is to last for as long as other states, in particular the USA, refrain from placing anti-satellite weapons of any kind in outer space.

The initiatives we are taking at this session of the U.N. General Assembly are a logical extension of our principled foreign policy and of the indisputably peace-oriented proposals that the Soviet Union has put forward in recent years.

Among many other steps taken by the Soviet Union in the key areas of international affairs I would like to single out the following:

-- The obligation by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. If a similar obligation were to be assumed by all the nuclear powers this, in fact, would be tantamount to a ban on the use of nuclear weapons. Our appeal to this effect remains valid.

-- The proposal for a treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. It is consistent with the task of preventing the possibilities for developing new kinds of nuclear weapons and of consolidating the regime of their non-proliferation, the committee on disarmament should take measures, as a matter of priority, with a view to elaborating a draft of such a treaty.

-- The proposals for banning neutron weapons as well as for preparing an international convention on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons.

These and other Soviet initiatives aimed at limiting the arms race and at achieving disarmament deserve most serious attention.

I would like to make a special mention of the joint proposal of the socialist countries for a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the states of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic alliance. An obligation not to use weapons of any kind -- nuclear or conventional -- that is, not to use force at all, would help to dispel mutual fear and distruct. This initiative is gaining increasing prominence in European and world politics.

It has always been our view that the problem of security on the European continent should be treated with particular circumspection. Here, in Europe, the two militarily most powerful groupings of states -- the Warsaw Treaty and NATO -- are facing each other.

In view of all this, not a single move leading in Europe to the easing of tensions and positive developments of relations among states can be redundant or superfluous.

It is time to break the deadlock at the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe where the level of military confrontation is particularly high. The draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries in Vienna creates real conditions for narrowing the gap between the positions and for reaching agreement.

The conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe which is scheduled for next January in Stockholm is to play an important role in enhancing European and international security. The USSR -- to the extent dependent on it -- will seek to ensure that the work of the conference is fruitful and lives up to the expectations placed on it by political circles and the public at large in European and other countries.

The Soviet Union attaches great importance to preserving and expanding its diverse ties with the countries of Western Europe. We intend to continue to maintain relations with them along the lines traced by the Helsinki Final Act, in the spirit of trust and cooperation.

The successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of the representatives of states participating in the European conference is rightly viewed as an indication that the policy of detente, which has been beneficial for all the peoples of Europe has a substantial margin of vitality.

This is also a good example showing that even as a severe spell of cold weather has set in the current international situation states with different social systems are capable, despite considerable divergencies in their policies, of solving together problems that are not easy at all and of searching for, and finding, areas of agreement.

We would like to believe that appropriate conclusions will be drawn -- and not only as regards Europe and relations among European states.

This November it will be 50 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the USA. The entire history of Soviet-American relations convincingly shows that whenever these two states followed the course of mutual understanding and cooperation it was their peoples as well as universal peace and security that stood to gain.

It has invariably been our view that the maintenance of normal, stable relations between the Soviet Union and the United States is in their mutual interests. We stand for their overall improvement and for peaceful cooperation.

It is not through our choice that Soviet-American relations are currently characterized by tensions which also affect the international situation.

Today, the urgency of the problem of preventing the threat of war requires that each state be fully aware of the degree of its responsibility and reaffirm both in word and deed its commitment to the policy of peace. The USSR is in favour of uniting efforts on the broadest possible basis in order to achieve this noble goal.

In the service of peace there is room for action by every country, regardless of its social system, the level of its economic development, its size or geographical location.

The People's Republic of China, a major state in the world, can do a great deal to ease international tensions and remove the risk of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union is ready for a political dialogue with China on questions of bilateral relations as well as on central problems related to the strengthening of peace and international security. Positive development of Soviet-Chinese relations which should be shaped with due account of, and mutual respect for, the interests of each side and, naturally, without detriment to third countries, would benefit our two peoples and would promote a better political climate in the world arena.

We welcome the growing activity of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in defending international peace. They need a durable peace to solve the difficult problems of their national and social development.

The results of the non-aligned forum held this year in New Delhi have once again demonstrated the anti-war and anti-imperialist orientation of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The peace-loving policy of India which currently chairs the Non-Aligned Movement enjoys a well-deserved prestige. The Soviet Union and India are linked together by bonds of friendship and close cooperation, highly valued by both sides.

The USSR pursues a principled course with respect to the elimination of all manifestations of inequality and exploitation, the building of confidence in economic ties between states and the establishment of just international economic relations.

The peoples of developing states are fully aware of the magnitude and nature of our assistance in helping them to overcome their economic backwardness. In this area the Soviet Union is doing more than any developed capitalist country.

The USSR supports the demand for an early launching, within the United Nations, of "global negotiations" on major economic problems, as envisaged in decisions of the General Assembly, and favours the convening, within the framework of the United Nations, of an international conference on these issues. We have been and remain sympathetic to the developing countries which seek to do away with the tyranny of monopoly capital and to free themselves from neo-colonialist plunder. Our country is firmly on the side of those who to this very day are fighting for their freedom and independence, those who are being forced to repel the aggressor or threatened with aggression. This stand of ours is inseparable from our struggle for a durable peace on earth.

In the present alarming international situation what is also required is to mobilize the entire impressive potential of the United Nations as an instrument for maintaining international security. The Soviet Union has supported and will continue to support, consistently and with resolve, United Nations efforts aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race, eliminating the existing seats of international tension and preventing the emergence of new ones, as well as developing relations of peace and cooperation among states in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

Distinguished delegates,

No matter how complicated the situation is there do exist real possibilities for overcoming the difficulties of this period in international relations.

"The Soviet leadership, -- Yuriy Andropov stressed, -- does not hesitate as to what line to follow in international affairs in the present-day acute situation as well. Our course continues to be aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, pursuing detente, curbing the arms race and expanding and deepening cooperation between states. This is the invariable will of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, all Soviet people. These also are, we are convinced, the aspirations of all peoples." We address an appeal to all states to draw sensible conclusions in the existing situation, conclusions that would be consonant with the most profound aspirations of the peoples, and, first and foremost, to exert urgent efforts in order to solve the problem common to all mankind -- that of removing the risk of nuclear war.

People must feel secure about their future.

GROMYKO PROPOSES UN CONDEMN NUCLEAR WAR

LD050536 Moscow TASS in English 0531 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 5 TASS -- Follow the full texts of the letter and the draft resolution:

Letter from the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, addressed to the secretary-general of the United Nations, J. Perez de Cuellar:

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

The Soviet Union proposes the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the the United Nations General Assembly of an important and urgent item entitled "Condemnation of Nuclear War."

In putting forward this proposal, the USSR proceeds from the fact that nuclear war, were it to erupt, would be the greatest tragedy for mankind, would result in the loss of billions of human lives and would turn our planet into a lifeless desert. In our days, when huge arsenals of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems have been accumulated in the world, there can be no limited nuclear war. Should its flames ignite, they will spare no state, no people. All this has been unanimously confirmed by the most prominent scholars and authoritative military and civilian experts.

Therefore, there is and can be no justification for any actions that push the world towards a nuclear abyss, for any doctrines and plans that are based on the admissibility of unleashing nuclear war are criminal and should be subject to the most severe universal condemnation.

Today as never before it is important that all United Nations member states should become fully conscious of themselves as united nations -- united in their determination to act in order to save the present and future generations from nuclear destruction.

The Soviet Union proposes in this context that the U.N. General Assembly, guided by the lofty ideals proclaimed in its Charter, resolutely, unconditionally and for all times condemn nuclear war as the most hideous of crimes that can be committed against the peoples and as a gross violation of the foremost human right -- the right to life. It is imperative that U.N. member states declare as criminal acts the formulation, enunciation, dissemination and propaganda of political and military doctrines and concepts designed to substantiate the "legitimacy" of the first use of nuclear weapons, and, generally, the "admissibility" of unleashing nuclear war.

The Soviet Union is submitting to the U.N. General Assembly for its consideration a draft declaration on condemnation of nuclear war. Its adoption by the United Nations would be a major contribution to generating such an international moral and political climate where the risk of unleashing nuclear war would be significantly reduced and more favourable prospects would open up for working out practical agreements to limit and radically reduce nuclear weapons till their complete elimination.

Please, regard, Mr Secretary-General, this letter as an explanatory memorandum in accordance with the rules of procedure of the U.N. General Assembly and circulate it together with the attached draft declaration as an official document of the General Assembly.

Follows the text of the draft resolution:

Condemnation of Nuclear War.

The General Assembly,

Expressing its alarm at the growing threat of nuclear war which can result in the annihilation of civilization on earth,

Calling attention of all states and peoples to the conclusions made by the most prominent scholars, and military and civilian experts that it is impossible to limit the deadly consequences of a nuclear war, if it were to be started, and that there can be no winners in a nuclear war,

Convinced that the prevention of nuclear catastrophe constitutes the most profound aspiration of billions of people on earth,

1. Resolutely, unconditionally and for all times condemns nuclear war as being contrary to human conscience and reason, as the most hideous crime against the peoples, as a violation of the foremost human right -- the right to life

2. Declares as criminal acts the formulation, enunciation, dissemination and propaganda of political and military doctrines and concepts designed to substantiate both the legitimacy of the first use of nuclear weapons, and, generally, the admissibility of unleashing nuclear war

3. Calls upon all states to join and multiply their efforts for the sake of removing the threat of nuclear war, halting the nuclear arms race and reducing such arms till their complete elimination.

GROMYKO PROPOSES NUCLEAR FREEZE RESOLUTION TO UN

LD050842 Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 5 TASS -- Follow the full texts of the letter from the first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, addressed to the secretary-general of the United Nations, J. Perez de Cuellar, and of the draft resolution.

The text of the letter:

Dear Mr. Secretary-General,

The Soviet Union proposes the inclusion in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly of an important and urgent item entitled "Nuclear Arms Freeze."

In putting forward this proposal the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that one of the most pressing tasks at present is to put an end to the nuclear arms buildup and to halt another spiral of the nuclear arms race into which the world is being drawn at an ever faster pace. The fulfillment of this task would become a major contribution to reducing the risk of nuclear war, which threatens the peoples.

In the aggravated international situation of today a nuclear arms freeze by all nuclear-weapon states both in quantitative and qualitative terms would constitute an extremely important measure in curbing the arms race.

The proposed measure would include cessation of the buildup of all components of nuclear arsenals, including all kinds of nuclear weapon delivery systems and nuclear weapons, renunciation of the deployment of nuclear arms of new kinds and types, a moratorium on all tests of nuclear weapons as well as on tests of new kinds and types of their delivery systems, and cessation of the production of fissionable materials for the purpose of creating nuclear weapons.

It is quite evident that a nuclear freeze would be most effective if it were carried out simultaneously by all the nuclear powers. However, the Soviet Union considers it possible for the USSR and the USA to be the first to implement it on a bilateral basis by way of example to the other nuclear powers.

A freeze of all components constituting nuclear arsenals would drastically enhance confidence in relations between nuclear-weapon states and would make it possible to accomplish a decisive turn towards improving the overall climate in the world.

It would create a more favourable atmosphere for achieving mutually acceptable agreements at the ongoing negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

The Soviet Union views a nuclear arms freeze as an important and truly tangible measure the adoption of which would substantially contribute to reducing and, ultimately, eliminating nuclear arms completely.

Please regard, Mr. Secretary-General, this letter as an explanatory memorandum in accordance with the rules of procedure of the UN General Assembly and circulate it together with the attached draft resolution as an official document of the General Assembly.

The text of the draft resolution:

Nuclear Arms Freeze

The General Assembly,

Expressing its alarm that the continuing nuclear arms race seriously increases the great responsibility of nuclear states for the preservation of universal peace and prevention of nuclear war,

Recalling its Resolution 37/100B which expresses the firm conviction that the existing conditions are most conducive to a nuclear arms freeze,

1. Urges all nuclear-weapon states to agree to freeze, under appropriate verification, all nuclear arms in their possession both in quantitative and qualitative terms, namely:

-- To cease the build-up of all components of nuclear arsenals, including all kinds of nuclear weapon delivery systems and all kinds of nuclear weapons

-- Not to deploy nuclear arms of new kinds and types

-- To establish a moratorium on all tests of nuclear weapons and on tests of new kinds and types of their delivery systems

-- To stop the production of fissionable materials for the purpose of creating nuclear weapons

2. Calls upon the USSR and the USA, which posses the largest nuclear arsenals, to freeze, in the first place and simultaneously, their nuclear arms on a bilateral basis by way of example to the other nuclear states

3. Believes that all the other nuclear-weapon states should subsequently and as soon as possible freeze their nuclear arms

4. Points to the urgent need to intensify efforts aimed at a speedy achievement of agreements on substantial limitations of, and radical reductions in nuclear arms with a view to their complete elimination as the ultimate goal.

U.S. 'HYPOCRISY' OVER KAMPUCHEA'S UN MISSION

LD041638 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 4 Oct 83

["In Support of Kampuchea's People" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- The mockery of the memory of millions of victims of genocide is inadmissible, the Soviet public believes. At the United Nations and other international organizations Kampuchea should be represented not by renegades and impostors, who were rejected by the people, but by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which exercises efficient power throughout the whole territory of the country and which is supported by its population. This is said in a statement of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Committee in Support of the Peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which has been issued here.

The Soviet people received with understanding and approval the open letter by representatives of intelligentsia and religious circles of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the international public, which calls for preventing the use of the U.N. rostrum for supporting the bloody Pol Pot regime, which was swept away by people's wrath.

Highly reprehensible is the policy of imperialist circles, above all the United States, which still ignore the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and support a handful of puppets who represent nobody, and who try to prevent peaceful creative labor of the Kampuchean people. No attempts to camouflage the real essence of that emigrant scum should mislead the world public. Really crying is the hypocrisy of the American President who seeks to pose as champion of rights and liberties and at the same time officially receives representatives of the reactionary "coalition" of butchers and traitors of the Kampuchean people.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ADDRESSES UN

LD032148 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] New York October 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The minister of foreign affairs of the GDR Oskar Fischer said that deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe is one of manifestations of the U.S. strategy designed to attain military superiority.

Speaking in the general debate at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the foreign minister stressed that the new U.S. missiles will significantly increase the threat of nuclear war. It is clear that they will not strengthen security, he said, and that their sole aim is to give the United States a possibility of dealing a first nuclear strike to knock out the Soviet Union as a result of a surprise attack.

As Oskar Fischer pointed out, the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear arms have reached a decisive stage, the talks are important for peace and security on a global scale. So far, however, only the Soviet Union has demonstrated that it strives for such results at the talks that would strengthen peace. At the same time one cannot get rid of the impression that the other side needs the talks only in order to justify its intention to deploy its missiles in Europe in any case and as soon as possible.

In this situation, the minister said, Yuriy Andropov's recent statement is an insistent appeal to those vested with political responsibility to display realism and restraint for the survival of the whole mankind.

Oskar Fischer resolutely condemned attempts to whip up an anti-Soviet and anti-communist hysteria by engineering dangerous adventures to justify the arms race. Whatever the purpose of the provocation with the plane in the Far East, he said, it remains a fact that under the impression of that incident the U.S. Senate immediately approved the record military budget.

The minister said that the GDR wants to see all nuclear states to commit themselves, following the Soviet Union's example, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons arsenals, and a moratorium on all nuclear weapons tests. Together with its allies, the GDR deems it necessary to ban deployment of any weapons in space and the use of force in space and from space with respect to the earth.

MITTERRAND ADDRESSES FRANCOPHONE AFRICA MEETING

LD041515 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Paris October 4 TASS -- The 10th conference of the heads of state and government of Francophone Africa and France, currently under way in the French town of Vittel, Vosges Department, has been addressed by President Francois Mitterrand of France.

His speech was largely devoted to the situation in Chad. The situation in that central African country remains tense due to large-scale imperialist interference in Chad's internal conflict, and the actual refusal of Washington, Paris and the present regime in Ndjamena to facilitate the peace efforts of the Organisation of African Unity. The United States and France have supplied the Habre regime with large consignments of modern armaments. 3,500 French servicemen are still deployed in Chad. Their task is to keep in power at any cost the pro-Western Habre regime which is losing popular support.

The gross interference of France and the United States in Chad has provoked condemnation in Africa. As a result of these actions, as a commentator of the French television programme Antenne-2 pointed out, "There emerged a threat of the country's partitioning." Under this situation, the French President made an open attempt to iron out the acute French-African contradictions. He called on the summit's participants to "give earnest and friendly advise so as to prepare a peaceful way out" of the Chad situation. Francois Mitterrand thus tried to involve African nations in Paris' policies in the central African region, and place on them responsibility for consequences of the French intervention.

On the economic situation of African nations, the French president stated that the continuing economic crisis also affects developing countries. He pointed out the inability of those who are in control of the Western economy to find a way out of the crisis and ensure economic development.

The newspaper L'HUMANITE stresses in this connection that rapacious exploitation of Africa's natural wealth by transnational corporations, including French ones, is far from being the least important cause of hunger and poverty in that continent. At present, the newspaper stresses, the foreign debt of African states has reached 118 billion dollars.

CORRECTIONS TO MOSCOW TV'S 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

The following corrections pertain to the item published under the headline "Moscow TV's 1 October 'Studio 9' Program" in the 3 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT:

Page CC 9, first paragraph, line two reads: ...and therefore it was now possible to... (omitting extraneous word "is")

Page CC 16, last paragraph, line two and three read: ...that we will live like this and...(supplying dropped word "live")

Page CC 17, fourth paragraph, line three begins: the normal person... (omitting extraneous world "in")

Page CC 18, antepenultimate paragraph, line five reads: ...when I would be wrong every time... (substituting "be" for "guess")

ANDROPOV STATEMENT 'OF TREMENDOUS SIGNIFICANCE'

PM041542 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Defending the Future"]

[Text] The Soviet people and the broadest international public circles are continuing to discuss the statement by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The news coming in from all capitals says the same: It is a document of tremendous international significance.

The wise impact and the unanimous assessment are understandable and well-founded. With typical communist directness and candor Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement raises the questions which are worrying millions of people today and concern anyone who dearly wants a peaceful future for the world. The document presents an in-depth analysis of the present-day international situation, reveals the reasons for the current tension, and outlines ways of eliminating the threat of war hanging over mankind.

The Soviet leadership is bringing to the people's attention its view of the development of international events at an important, key point in the situation which has developed, in conditions where the deep shadow of nuclear catastrophe hangs over mankind. The source of the threat is Washington's policy. It is its militarist course which poses the main threat to peace. Essentially this course is an attempt to secure dominant world positions for the United States without regard for other states' interests.

It is not the first time in recent years that the CPSU and Soviet state have issued a warning about the dangerous, irrevocable consequences to which the transatlantic power's course could lead. Recent events have finally banished all illusions on this score. Washington will go to any lenths to attain its imperial goals. The current methods are diktat and threats, violation of the generally recognized norms of relations between states, squalid provocations and extreme adventurism. The present U.S. Administration is going so far that one is bound to wonder whether Washington has any means at all of stopping at the point where any thinking person would stop.

The spearhead of U.S. imperialism's policy is directed against all progressive forces, against the socialist world, and against our country. Those who are blindly anticommunist have gone so far as to declare a "crusade" against socialism as a social system.

It is not the first time that the Soviet state has had to face such assaults in its 65 years. Past experience shows that those who try to encroach on our state's integrity, on its independence, and on our system always end up on the ash heap of history. No one can turn back the clock. The USSR and the other socialist countries will continue to live and develop according to their own laws -- the laws of the most advanced social system.

Our confidence and our tranquillity are based on a clear awareness that our cause is historically right. They are buttressed by the entire might of our power. It is high time everyone concerned realized that we are able to safeguard our country's security and the security of our friends and allies in any conditions. Our country's defense capability is at such a level that any effort to stage a trial of strength would be inadvisable.

For its part, the Soviet Union is not seeking a trial of strength. "Our course," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stresses, "is still aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, at relaxing tension, at curbing the arms race, and at widening and deepening cooperation between states. This is the invariable wish of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people. These, we believe, are the aspirations of all peoples."

The foreign policy initiatives our country is putting forward in the international arena and our proposals on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments -- both strategic and medium-range -- in Europe are permeated with a deep sense of responsibility for the fate of peace. We want mutually acceptable solutions to be found on an honest and just basis -- solutions which do not impinge on anyone's legitimate interests.

But there is no room for reticence here. The USSR's goodwill should not be seen as a sign of weakness. If, against the wishes of the majority of the West European countries' population, the U.S. nuclear missiles appear on the European Continent and if the United States and its NATO allies decide to try to upset the existing strategic military balance, the Soviet Union will have an appropriate response ready, and its actions will match its words.

The firm, principled, consistent Soviet foreign policy line aimed at achieving a decisive change for the better in the international situation has been welcomed by the entire Soviet people. The record antiwar demonstration by 800,000 people in Moscow last Saturday clearly reflected the will of all Soviet people for peace and showed that they approve and resolutely support our party and state's peace-loving course aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament.

Mankind is at a crucial point in its history. It is more essential than ever before that every inhabitant of the planet be clearly aware of scale of the threat and of his responsibility for the future. The size of the antimissile movement which has developed on both sides of the Atlantic confirms that mankind is not bereft of reason. Millions and millions of people are participating in the struggle against the insane arms race and in defense of peace.

There was a fine response abroad to the appeal of the antiwar demonstration in Moscow: Halt the forces of militarism and through joint efforts keep the world from tumbling into the abyss.

All who cherish peace will derive confidence from the unshakeable position of our country, which has once again confirmed that it wants to live in peace with all countries, including the United States. The Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to defend world peace.

The preservation and strengthening of peace, detente, and cooperation, the curbing of the arms race -- these are our intentions and aspirations. We have chosen to do all we can to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. This is the choice our country is sticking to in the present situation.

Soviet CSCE Official: 'Timely Reply'

LD041727 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- Soviet people believe that in his statement Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, found exact and exhaustive expressions to set forth the Soviet Union's views on current issues of international politics, Yevgeniy Silin, vice chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, said to a TASS correspondent.

The 300,000 people who took part in the October 1 anti-war demonstration in Moscow fully approved the statement of the Soviet leader and supported his peace initiatives and the Soviet position at the Geneva talks on the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe.

Soviet people fully agree with Yuriy Andropov that the militaristic policy of the present U.S. Administration seriously imperils world peace, Silin said. This administration has chosen the European Continent as one of the main areas for its military expansion, a place wherefrom it would like to threaten our country with the help of its new first-strike nuclear missiles.

In its striving to attain nuclear superiority -- which is quite unfeasible -- the United States makes the population of West-European countries hostages. Yuriy Andropov's statement is a timely reply to the machinations and provocations of American imperialism.

The Soviet proposals at the Geneva talks, Yevgeniy Silin stressed, take into account the real interests of all European peoples and make possible mutually acceptable decisions on questions discussed there.

The Soviet working people share Yuriy Andropov's confidence that mankind is not doomed to destruction, Silin said. The impressive anti-war manifestation in Moscow shows that there are forces capable of checking negative tendencies in the world. The Soviet public considers itself to be an integral part of the European and world anti-war movement. We are prepared to participate in joint and parallel actions together with all those concerned over the increased war danger.

REAGAN'S REDUCED ASIAN TOUR 'FORCED MEASURE'

LD042350 Moscow World Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The White House has announced the cancellation of President Reagan's visits to the Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand scheduled for the beginning of next month. More from our observer Anatoliy Aleksandrov:

The three countries which were intended to be the next legs of the President's tour after Japan and South Korea occupy an important place on the political map of Asia. Washington attaches much importance to them in its plans. Hence, the attention of the public to the White House's cancellation of the visits on which the Reagan administration obviously pinned big hopes. Up to the very last moment, the President's close advisers, particularly his national security adviser, William Clark, and high-ranking military from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, insisted that the tour should take place, and then, all of a sudden, the President changed his mind. Why? The official version adopted in a situation close to dramatic is that the President is busy at the moment with congressional affairs. Early in November debates will open on Capitol Hill over a number of important bills. The President is not sure that everything will go smoothly there in his absence. One should mention at this point, however, that the agenda of congressional debates was drawn up in advance and it was known in advance what bills will be under discussion at Congress. So the official version fails to cover all the reasons. Moreover, there is every reason to believe that it conceals the most important of them. These are, in the opinion of Asian observers, apprehensions of Reagan's advisers that the President's appearance in Southeast Asian countries would cause a fresh upsurge of anti-American sentiment there.

This is a forceful argument and it obviously tipped the scale in favor of the cancellation of the visits. So the itinerary of the tour was reduced to only two countries -- Japan and South Korea, the loyalty of which, as Washington's military allies, has proved to be unquestionable.

As for the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and other countries, members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, the United States has enough problems in relations with them. Filipinos have lately been violently urging the removal of American military bases from their country.

The Indonesian newspaper BERITA BUANA remarked once that the favorite subject of President Reagan's visits is military affairs. Experts well-versed in politics have lately expressed the opinion that President Reagan will take advantage of his visit to exert pressure on the five ASEAN countries. That will be an even more unceremonious pressure than the one that State Secretary Shultz was trying to apply on the ASEAN countries in order to draw them into the military partnership with the United States. Many observers in Jakarta wondered in this connection why Indonesia, a nonaligned country, found itself on one list with the countries that have close contacts with the United States in the military field. The reality of the threat which the American policy of arms build-up poses to Southeast Asian countries becomes more and more tangible. Large consignments of American arms are imposed on the ASEAN countries. Calls of American ships at their ports have become more frequent. Joint military exercises of the United States and certain ASEAN countries have become a regular affair. The Pentagon is nurturing plans to set up storages for arms and ammunition on territories of certain Asian countries. These arms are to be used by the American Rapid Deployment Force. Reports have appeared saying that the 7th South Pacific American Fleet is to be equipped with most up-to-date nuclear delivery systems. The American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, who has just visited Japan, also insisted that Japan should activate her military effort in the western part of the Pacific.

This policy of the American Administration runs counter to goals of making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, neutrality, and stability proclaimed by the ASEAN countries. The confirmation of this can be seen in persistent efforts of the American diplomacy aimed at hampering any understanding that may be achieved between the ASEAN and the Indochina countries. Washington politicians, besides, have a value idea of what the tasks of the Nonaligned Movement, of which Indonesia is a part, really are. President Reagan's attacks on the Nonaligned Movement from the United Nations platform were a case in point.

President Reagan has lately been talking much about morality in international affairs, but in his view this morality can exist only with the support of American military bases and missiles. The public in Asia rightfully believes, however, that these two notions exclude one another. The cancellation of the visit, therefore, seems to be a forced measure. The decision makes more obvious the contradictions separating the American Administration from those leaders in Asia who, by taking a nationalist stand, refuse to accept Washington's unbridled militarist course.

REAGAN SPEECH TO HERITAGE FOUNDATION REVIEWED

LD041631 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 4 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has reaffirmed that the United States intends to conduct an arms control dialogue with the Soviet Union only from the position of strength, in the conditions of the mounting psychological war against the USSR within the framework of Washington's notorious anti-communist crusade.

The head of the U.S. Administration, speaking at a dinner Monday on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Heritage Foundation, one of the leading ideological centres of the cold war, alleged that good will cannot ensure genuine progress in arms control. Weakness does not give a chance to succeed, but strength does, he declared, adding that this strength should rely above all on military might and strong military alliances.

Ronald Reagan tried to convice his listeners that his campaign of lie and slander against the Soviet Union and communism has become a very important and effective step in U.S. foreign policy. Moreover, it, allegedly, improves the chances for success in arms control. He asserted that the psychological war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is not a hostile act on the part of the United States as regards those nations, and called for its intensification.

The outcome of the struggle in the world, Reagan proclaimed, will be determined by the test of wills, Western faith and determination. The world should see, the President said, not only a militarily strong America, but also an America which is strong morally. He assigned this impossible task to propagandists and slanderers from ultra-right brain trusts of all sorts, among which the Heritage Foundation plays the leading role.

KIRKPATRICK ASKS CONGRESS TO 'PUNISH' UN

LD041405 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 4 TASS -- The Reagan administration is widening the provocative campaign of gross attacks on the United Nations Organisation put into play by U.S. Ambassador at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick. Speaking at hearings at one of the subcommittees of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, she actually called upon Congress to "punish" the United Nations through cutting donations to its funds and declared for withdrawal of the United States from a number of its organizations. Moreover, she overtly declared that the Reagan administration makes no account of the obligations, undertaken by it within the framework of the UN Charter towards the world community of nations.

Asserting in word that the Reagan administration supports U.S. effective participation in the United Nations, Mrs Kirkpatrick by all her speech as if specially tried to prove the contrary [sentence as received] Actually associating herself with those American officials, who recommended that UN member countries, displeased with the conduct of the U.S. Administration, should go away from the United States, she discoursed on uncontrolled growth of bureaucracy at the United Nations and overtly said that she fully subscribed to the stand of those at the U.S. Senate who recently voted for a considerable reduction of U.S. donations to the UN fund. The U.S. ambassador at the United Nations even did not conceal that the impotent fury of the U.S. Administration towards the world community is caused above all by Washington's loss of its former domineering in UN affairs, the refusal of the overwhelming majority of the UN member countries to follow the American course.

'Obvious Financial Blackmail' of UN

LD042245 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The Reagan administration has mounted an unprecedented hostile campaign against the U.N. The approaching "Day of the United Nations Organization" to be marked on October 24 has been recently used as a pretext for the campaign. It is known that on October 24, 1945, the U.N. Charter came into effect. The charter determines the fundamental aims of the organization -- maintenance of peace and security, promotion of friendly relations between nations on the basis of respect for the principle of equality and self-determination of peoples.

This role of the U.N. clearly does not suit the book of the present Washington administration. This, apparently, explains why the U.S. officials, including American representatives to the U.N., one after another make insulting remarks against the international organization, threaten it with financial repressions and even "expulsion" from the United States. The latest evidence of Washington's campaign against the U.N. is the statement by Jeane Kirkpatrick, who is the permanent representative of the United States to the U.N., at one of the subcommittees of the House Foreign Affairs Committee last Monday.

She urged the U.S. Congress to cut the American donations on a number of programmes, which are implemented, in particular, within the UNESCO framework and which, as she said, do not meet the interests of the United States. Behind such sanctions is obvious financial blackmail used by the Reagan team, which thus hopes to make the U.N. become an obedient tool of the hegemonistic policy of the USA. Acting precisely in this spirit, the U.S. Senate voted last month for an essential cut, by almost fifty per cent, in the aggregate donations of the USA to the U.N. budget within the next four years.

In so doing, the supporters of the Reagan administration are picturing things in such a way as if the USA is almost a benefactor of the United Nations Organization. But is that so? The annual budget of the United Nations is now one and a half billion dollars, a half of which remains in the business and financial circles of New York alone. Particularly insulting in this light is the statement by Mayor of New York Koch, who, addressing one of the local Zionist organizations, described the U.N. as a "cesspool."

This rudeness and high-handedness of American politicos no longer astonishes anyone, as the fashion in this hostile campaign is set by the President himself. On the eve of Reagan's speech at the U.N., a U.S. representative to that organization Lichenstein rudely offered that the delegations, which do not agree with Washington's policy, should get out of New York. But what was Reagan's reaction? No word was said by him about it. He clearly received this rude statement as an expression of loyalty by that figure to Washington's policy.

The American leaders no longer conceal their exasperation over the fact that they are unable nowadays to manipulate the majority at the United Nations Organization, as they could do in the fifties. In their attempts at regaining their "former control at that organization, the Washington figures are violating the basic norms of decency, displaying disrespect for statesmen and U.N. member-countries. Under such circumstances one cannot help asking the question whether the international organization which is designed to promote peace and security can stay in the country, where an unbridled militaristic campaign has been mounted and the good name of the United Nations Organization is offended.

AIMS OF WEINBERGER ASIA, ITALY TOUR DECRIED

PM041559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Voyage with a Purpose"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has just visited Japan, China, and Pakistan. This itinerary is not fortuitous. It is appropriate to recall that his previous Asia trip in spring 1982 took in Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines -- that is, the countries where the main U.S. military bases on Asian soil are located. Washington's intention to continue building up the U.S. military presence in Asia and in the Pacific and Indian Ocean was once again the theme of Weinberger's statements. But this time he was even more persistent in trying to persuade the U.S. allies to take a fuller share of the burden of military efforts in this region.

Such a demand is first of all aimed at Japan. The buildup of the American military presence in the Persian Gulf approaches entails a redeployment from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean of a substantial part of the U.S. Far East military potential. In this connection the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" have been reassigned part of the functions of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the western Pacific. Second, in preparing to turn the Far East into another front line for deploying American forward-based nuclear means targeted on the USSR, Washington is striving to guarantee the American military the same freedom of action on Japanese soil as it enjoys in the NATO countries -- that is, to make Tokyo give up its "three nonnuclear principles."

In Pakistan Weinberger held forth on the need to build up the American "Rapid Deployment Forces" and create new military bases for them which, if the need arose, could ensure the transfer of those forces to the Persian Gulf region. He reaffirmed that Washington sees the Ziaul Haq regime as the main U.S. ally in Southwest Asia, and thereby admitted that it considers Pakistan's territory a suitable bridgehead from which to keep the Near East oilfields under threat and also to extend the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Weinberger's talks in Beijing were mainly devoted to questions of transferring to China American technology usable for both civilian and military purposes. In taking this step Washington clearly reckoned on stifling Beijing protests over American weapons deliveries to Taiwan. However, as Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, declared during a visit, the Taiwan question remains "the main obstacle to the further development of Sino-American relations."

Weinberger's trip again showed that U.S. ruling circles look at the modern world's global and regional problems through the gunsight of their military-political designs.

Military Achievements of Trip Detailed

LD042316 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 4 TASS -- (TASS correspondent A. Shalnev).

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has returned from a 15-day Asian tour, which took him to Japan, China and Pakistan.

The talks held by the Pentagon chief in Tokyo have borne out that the USA is banking on crash rate militarization of its Far Eastern ally, to whom Washington intends to assign the role of an "auxiliary policeman" in the region. According to press reports, the American emissary insisted that Japan sharply increase its military budget, which even without that is to be increased by almost seven per cent in the 1984 fiscal year. According to the Pentagon's designs, this is necessary so that Japan could establish its control over sea lanes within a radius of 1,000 nautical miles from its shores and thus enable the USA to strengthen its military positions in that region of the world.

The talks also covered details of the plan for the deployment in Misawa Air Base of multi-purpose "F-16" fighter aircraft and nearly 3,500 American servicemen. The question was also raised of establishing in Japan's territory of a reserve airfield for the aircraft based on the "Midway" aircraft carrier, which calls at the ports of Japan. As the local political observers point out, Weinberger's "wishes" were received with "understanding" by the Japanese ruling circles stepping up their support for the aggressive plans of the USA in the Far East.

Weinberger's visit to Islamabad pursued the aim of further strengthening military-strategic ties with Pakistan and intensifying the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The U.S. secretary of defence, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST said, visited camps of anti-Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs, which entrenched themselves on Pakistan's territory, and bluntly said that Washington would do everything in its power to ensure support for these cutthroats. In exchange for the readiness of the Pakistani regime to further "grant refuge" to counter-revolutionary rabble and serve as an outpost of U.S. imperialism in the region, the Pentagon chief has reaffirmed the intention of the USA to implement the programme for military-economic assistance to Islamabad, which is 3.2 billion dollars worth.

The American-Chinese talks centred on the transfer of sophisticated American technology to China, including the so-called "double use" technology, i.e. both for civilian and military purposes. Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang did not exclude the possibility of purchases of weapons in the USA by China. At the same time he pointed out that the Taiwan issue is the main obstacle for a further development of Chinese-American relations.

On his way back to Washington, Weinberger made a stopover in Italy. His talks with the Italian leaders centred on stepping up preparations for the deployment in Western Europe of new American nuclear missile weapons, including in Italy's territory. Judging by the pronouncements by the American emissary at a press conference in Rome, the Pentagon hopes to start deploying "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles "on schedule", beginning from December 15 this year. In so doing Weinberger hypocritically claimed that this is the only way to stimulate the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Attempt To Buttress Pakistan Seen

LD041634 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 3 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by Political Observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has arrived in Rome. Today he meets Italian Defense Minister Spadolini and Foreign Minister Andreotti. Their talks are centered on the question of the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Italy. As the Italian paper IL MESSAGGERO reports, Weinberger will discuss the technical details of the deployment of American cruise missiles in Sicily, which is provoking stormy protest among wide circles of the country's public, with representatives of the Italian Government.

Weinberger arrived in Rome from Pakistan. Incidentally, reports of an intensification of anti-government demonstrations are coming in from that country. Telegraph agencies report a wave of disorders in many provinces and cities of Pakistan. Particularly fierce clashes between opponents of Ziaul Haq's military regime and armed police detachments have occurred in Sind Province. The majority of the inhabitants of this province boycotted the elections of the local self-government bodies last Sunday, which were held in an atmosphere of violence. Police and army patrols repeatedly opened fire on demonstrators who were protesting against the farce and were demanding political rights and civil liberties.

In Pakistan the casualty list is growing. During clashes in the Sind Province 16 people were killed and tens of people sustained injuries. Foreign observers note that Pentagon chief Weinberger was visiting Islamabad when the people's movement against Ziaul Haq's military regime reached its apogee.

The Pakistani ruler is one of the United States' most valuable allies in southwest Asia. Washington is interested in consolidating the regime, providing it with growing military and financial aid to the sum of billions of dollars. In Islamabad the American secretary of defense had talks on further expanding military relations between the United States and Pakistan.

BUSH'S 'UNCEREMONIOUS FALSIFICATIONS' IN VIENNA

LD042038 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS -- TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Appraising the activities of the Reagan administration, many news analysts, including American, are unanimous in expressing this opinion: Never before in Washington has there been such an ambitious and ignorant team, as now. Vice-President George Bush also decided to make his contribution to confirmation of this opinion. In Vienna he made such an unbridled speech which the Bulgarian RABOTNICHESKO DELO regarded with full ground as the patent proof of the loss of self-control and the feeling of responsibility. Having set the aim to smear socialism and following the standards now accepted in Washington, the speaker scolded the countries which live by their own, not American laws.

Let us turn to those passages in his speech which characterize the approach of the U.S. Administration to European problems.

If one is to believe Bush, this approach is determined by the knowledge of European history. But his "excursus" into this sphere testifies to just the contrary: resorting to unceremonious falsification of well-known facts and elementary distortions, Washington leaders are trying to make the people forget the lessons of the past. The United States is by no means guided by the interests of Europe. Its design is to break, cost what it may, the very foundation of European security and peaceful coexistence in the continent -- the military-strategic equilibrium that is established here. The White House seeks to wreck it both through deploying its medium-range missiles in Western Europe and through changing in its favour socio-political realities of the post-war Europe, consolidated in a whole number of international legal documents, including the Final Act of the European conference in Helsinki.

Mr. Bush pounces with particular zeal upon that act, which bears the signature of the U.S. President, and absolutely rejects the generally-recognized interpretation of that important document. Instead he proposes such "interpretation" that would give Washington the right to set "rules of conduct" to sovereign states, that is to spread to the European Continent methods, broadly practiced by the United States, say, in Central America.

Washington's so-called "differentiated approach" to the socialist countries is nothing new, it is not an invention of the Reagan "team". Dean Acheson and John Foster Dulles in their time tried to follow the way of "eroding" the socialist world, the way which holds no prospects. The difference of the present administration is only that in this direction it stops at nothing and does not even deem it necessary to mask its intentions.

Giving the well-substantiated rebuff to these attempts, the Czechoslovak RUDE PRAVO stresses that nobody will be able to shake the unity of the socialist countries. Their peoples will not yield either to American threats or American promises.

REAGAN SIGNS BILL CREATING 'SUBVERSIVE' RADIO

LD050953 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Washington October 5 TASS -- The United States gives greater scope to psychological warfare against socialist countries. On Tuesday President Reagan signed a bill on creating a new subversive radio station beamed at Cuba.

Within the framework of the law which was earlier endorsed by U.S. Congress, 14 million dollars are allocated for ideological sabotage against Cuba in the current financial year alone and another 11 million dollars next year. The new slanderous radio voice will use the equipment of the "Voice of America".

The UPI news agency, commenting on the creation of the new subversive radio station, does not conceal that first and foremost the radio station will engage in propagandising the Reagan administration's views on the policy of the Cuban Government, or in other words, in slandering the socialist system of that country.

ACADEMIC QUESTIONS CANADA'S NONNUCLEAR STATUS

PM041036 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Misleading"]

[Text] Ottawa, 23 Sep -- The Canadian Government is misleading the public by creating the impression that there are no nuclear weapons on the country's territory, Canadian Professor (V. Levant) pointed out in an interview with the CANADIAN PRESS agency.

In fact, he declared, at least 55 American Genie missiles with nuclear warheads are kept at airbases at Bagotville (Quebec Province), Chathan (New Brunswick Province), and Comox (British Columbia Province). Their use is provided for by the agreement on the American-Canadian joint North American Aerospace Defense command (NORAD). However, over the past 10 years the Canadian Government painted an inaccurate picture with its statements -- a picture designed to conceal Canada's true role in American nuclear strategy.

Ottawa officials emphasize in every possible way the "nonnuclear role" of the Canadian Armed Forces. However, as a spokesman for the Canadian National Defense Ministry was forced to admit, "Nuclear weapons are kept on Canadian territory under U.S. control." In addition, yielding to pressure from Washington, Canada is taking an increasingly active part in implementing the program for the qualitative improvement of U.S. nuclear arms. The latest example of this is an agreement to test on Canadian territory American cruise missiles designed to deliver nuclear warheads to the target. Certain components of its guidance system are already being manufactured in Canada. In addition, according to press reports, the Canadian Ministry of National Defense has begun realizing a program of experiments to study ways to maximally reduce the consequences of radioactive irradiation of troops under conditions when nuclear weapons are used.

Canada's involvement in realizing the crazy plans to prepare to unleash a "limited" and a "protracted" nuclear war is eliciting growing censure from broad circles of the Canadian public.

USSR-PRC NORMALIZATION 'HISTORICALLY DICTATED'

PM041140 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Academician A. Rumyantsev under the rubric: "USSR State Prize Contenders": "For Good-Neighborly Relations"]

[Text] Today, as in the past, relations between the Soviet Union and China are of tremendous significance in the international political system.

At present their place on the international scene is determined by the close proximity and long border (over 7,500 km) and by the common interests of the two great peoples, the long history of contacts between them, the resemblance between the social systems and, finally, the unity of tasks and goals associated with the building of socialism.

All these very important elements determining the necessity and vital importance of good relations between them -- not only for the USSR and PRC but also for the cause of peace and progress throughout the world -- are revealed with great cogency and scientific depth in the works of M.I. Sladkovskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, devoted to Russian and Soviet economic ties with China throughout their history (Footnote) (The works of M.I. Sladkovskiy, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, on problems relating to China: The History of Trade and Economic Relations Between the Russian Peoples and China (prior to 1947) [Istoriya torgovo-ekonomicheskikh otnosheniy narodov Rossii s Kitayem (do 1947)], Moscow, 1974, 439 pp; The History of Trade and Economic Relations Between the USSR and China, 1917-1974 [Istoriya torgovo-ekonomicheskikh otnosheniy SSSR s Kitayem, 1917-1974], Moscow, 1977, 368 pp; and also in his studies of various aspects of the development of China's international relations with other countries).

The analysis of Russian-Chinese and Soviet-Chinese relations has enabled the author to show that good-neighborliness between our countries is a historical necessity objectively conditioned by the fundamental interests of the two states' peoples and the complementary nature of their economies. This necessity has ultimately won through at various stages of history despite certain adverse circumstances.

Following the Great October Socialist Revolution, which caused an upsurge of the revolutionary movement throughout the world, including China, relations between the Soviet and Chinese peoples acquired a totally new, proletarian internationalist foundation. The October Revolution not only stimulated the rapid growth of the anti-imperialist national liberation movement in China; Soviet Russia renounced all the imperialist privileges and acquisitions of the Czarist government and started building relations with China on the basis of equality. In its development of economic ties with China our country pursued noble internationalist goals, giving all-round aid to the Chinese people's struggle for liberation from imperialist and feudal oppression.

These new foundations and traits of political and economic relations between the two countries are revealed in M.I. Sladkovskiy's works, which use a large amount of factual, including archival, material. In some cases using previously unknown facts, the author treats in detail the Soviet people's large-scale political, military, and economic aid to the Chinese people's liberation struggle in the 1919-1927 and 1945-1949 periods and also during the war against Japan in 1937-1945, and especially during the building of a new society following the victory of the people's revolution and the formation of the PRC.

The works of Prof M.I. Sladkovskiy convincingly show how good-neighborly, mutually advantageous relations with China have developed at different stages of history and how the Soviet people, under the Communist Party's leadership, have always wanted and still want cooperation between the two great peoples to be developed on the basis of their common interests in the building of a new society, in the struggle against imperialism and for the elimination of the threat of war.

M.I. Sladknoskiy has not confined himself to research into the long history of Russian and Soviet economic relations with China. In two other fundamental monographs -- "China and Japan" (Kitay i Yaponiya) and "China and Britain" (Kitay i Angliya), the author has shown the fundamentally different nature of the policy of Japan, Britain and other capitalist countries toward China, pursuing their imperialist aims. You have the aggressive wars of conquest against China, the attempts to turn it into a semicolony, and so forth.

M.I. Sladkovskiy's works are based on unimpeachable archive documents and a large variety of other sources and literature and are accompanied by carefully selected statistical data and documents relating to legal treaties.

Filled with the ideas of proletarian internationalism and historical optimism and deep respect for the Chinese people, in the scientific and factual plane M.I. Sladkovskiy's books considerably enrich research into international economic relations and represent a considerable advance in their study, especially in the oriental sphere. At the same time, these works are a big contribution to the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples and convincingly demonstrate that the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations is historically dictated in the interests of the two great peoples, in the interests of peace and socialism.

M.I. Sladkovskiy's fruitful activity in this important area of Soviet science is worthy of a USSR State Prize.

WEINBERGER 'AFRAID' OF IMPROVED USSR-PRC TIES

OW050831 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] During his recent visit to China, Caspar Weinberger, chief of the U.S. Department of Defense, said at a press conference that China today is confronting a serious problem -- the problem of defending its territorial airspace from Soviet attack. Weinberger also hypocritically stated that Washington is concerned with this matter and is willing to provide weapons and military technology to China.

Weinberger's act of confounding black and white is very obvious. It is the United States, not the USSR, that is controlling Taiwan and obstructing China's recovery of this piece of Chinese territory. In accordance with Presidential Decree No 59, it is the United States, not the USSR, that has targeted its nuclear missiles at more than 100 extremely important locations in China. Doubtless there are people in China who can still remember that, during the first few years after the founding of the PRC, it was American and not Soviet airplanes that savagely bombed Shanghai and other cities in northeast China; that, during the war of U.S. aggression in Korea, it was again American airplanes that conducted piratic attacks against northeast China, bombing and strafing peaceful cities and towns, and killing many innocent peaceful inhabitants there; and that, at the request of the PRC Government, Soviet pilots operated Soviet fighters, fought in China's skies, shot down dozens of U.S. military planes, and stopped the piratic acts of the Americans who attempted to use military force to subjugate the young republic and its people. It is also true that the U.S. imperialists have created a great threat against China -- the threat of using nuclear weapons against China.

The USSR has always stood by the side of China, loyally carrying out its internationalist obligations and the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendly Alliance and Cooperation signed in February 1950. During the Taiwan crisis in 1958, the Soviet Government firmly told the U.S. President that attacking China was tantamount to attacking the USSR, and that the same means employed by the aggressors would be used to deal them a crushing blow. Today, even an ordinary person clearly knows that the CPSU, and the Soviet Government and people have not said or done anything to intimidate -- let alone to invade -- China. Our country and people are doing all they can to seek ways and means to normalize their relations with the PRC and reinstate the Soviet and Chinese people's traditional friendship, so as to deter the imperialist schemes and defend [words indistinct].

In his recent talk to PRAVDA, Comrade Andropov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, stated that, as the international situation is sharpening, a sound development of Soviet-Chinese relations is particularly important and urgent. We firmly believe that, with regard to the elimination of the danger of war and the consolidation of peace, the Soviet and Chinese peoples' objective interests are identical. It goes without saying that peace is a socialist ideal. Both of our countries have important and long-range economic tasks, whose smooth accomplishment requires fine external conditions. Comrade Andropov concluded that a positive development of the Soviet-Chinese relations is in the interest of both of our countries. It is undoubtedly also in the interest of the situation of the world as a whole.

The U.S. secretary of defense, who is strongly anti-Soviet, (?has made the mistake of) imposing his own viewpoint on the other side of the talks. As before, he is still the most frenzied anticommunist element and the most ferocious enemy of socialism and social progress. It can be understood that both Weinberger and the U.S.-headed reactionary aggressive bloc concocted by him are highly afraid of improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations like they are afraid of ghosts. That is why they have tried their utmost to obstruct anything that may facilitate the normalization of relations between our two countries and peoples.

MOSCOW TV NOTES USSR GREETINGS MESSAGE TO PRC

LD031957 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1245 GMT 1 Oct 83

[From the "International Review" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Today is the 34th anniversary of the PRC. This day is being marked widely and in a festive manner in China. The greetings message from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers to the Chinese leaders expresses the wish for further successes for the Chinese people in economic and cultural construction and for an increase in the material well-being of all the working people of the PRC.

KIM IL-SONG RESPONSE TO SOVIET SALUTATION

PM041227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I express profound gratitude for the cordial congratulations sent by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the DPRK's creation.

I take this opportunity to express the conviction that the traditional ties of friendship between our countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union -- will continue to grow even stronger and develop in the course of the common struggle of our two countries' peoples against imperialism and in favor of the triumph of the cause of socialism, and to express a wholehearted wish for new successes for the fraternal Soviet people in the struggle to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and defend peace and security throughout the world.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

U.S. 'DRAGGING' JAPAN INTO 'DANGEROUS PLAN'

OW050732 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 4 Oct 83

[(Luvenskiy) commentary]

[Text] A report by the U.S. Defense Department recently was made public in Washington. According to KYODO, this report comes to the conclusion that Japan is a country most suitable for the deployment of U.S. Tomahawk cruise missiles. It is planned to deploy such missiles to Japan's Sasebo, Misawa and Hokkaido. In this connection, station military observer Colonel (Luvenskiy) writes:

As Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his recent statement, the United States is using various lame excuses to expand its military power in places thousands of kilometers from its territory. In an attempt to carry out this dangerous plan, Washington has been dragging other NATO countries deeper and deeper into a quagmire. In addition, chiming in with the Japanese militarists, Washington is also dragging Japan into this military and political bloc. The American authorities headed by Reagan regard the Japanese militarists as their strategic (?trump card) and Japanese islands as an unsinkable aircraft carrier in the Pacific. It is known to all that the main task of an aircraft carrier is to attack. In other words, Japan will be a bridgehead from which to launch planned nuclear attacks on the Soviet Union, China, and other socialist countries in Asia. Vigorous preparations are being made for this purpose. As is known to all, there are more than 120 U.S. military bases in Japan, on which over 50,000 troops are stationed. Preparations are being made to deploy 50 F-16 fighters to the Misawa base, which are capable of attacking with nuclear weapons targets 1,000 kilometers away.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger told an ASAHI EVENING NEWS reporter that the cruise missiles deployed in Tokyo would be equipped with nuclear warheads in 1984. American aircraft carriers and submarines equipped with nuclear weapons often sail into Japanese harbors.

Not long ago, the Japanese Cabinet approved and made public the so-called white paper on the question of 1983 national defense. The white paper clearly indicates the Japanese militarists' tendency toward taking joint action with the other most reactionary, imperialist country. What merits our attention is that the Japanese Government, for the first time, has regarded the question of building up Japanese strength as an inseparable part of the West's global military strategy. As a matter of fact, Japanese leaders fully support the United States' ambitions in the Far East and other parts of the world. At the recent summit conference of capitalist countries held in the United States' Williamsburg, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone undertook to turn Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier safeguarding NATO's interests. Shortly afterward, the parliamentary delegation of NATO countries held a coordination meeting in Toyko with its Japanese counterpart, with a view to safeguarding the interests of NATO and Japan.

People in Toyko know that the United States' ambitions are not limited to gaining military superiority over the socialist countries and that the United States wants to target its nuclear weapons in Western Europe and in East Asia on the Soviet Union, China, and other socialist countries in Asia. Incidentally, American guided missiles have long been trained on 100 military targets in China.

As the imperialists step up their war preparations in the Far East, the remarks made by Comrade Andropov in answering questions raised by a PRAVDA reporter are of great, pressing significance. He pointed out: The normalization [jian kang hua] of Soviet-Chinese relations is assuming particular importance and urgency in the context of the current exacerbation of the international situation. Comrade Andropov said: We are confident that objectively the Soviet and Chinese peoples' interests do not diverge as regards eliminating the danger war of and strengthening peace. Even without mentioning that peace is the ideal of socialism, both our countries have long-term, arduous tasks whose successful resolution requires favorable external conditions.

Obviously, the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations will greatly reduce the danger caused by the imperialists' war preparations to countries in East and Southeast Asia.

CPSU'S SOLEMENTSEV RECEIVES MPRP COUNTERPART

PM031031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 28 September M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, had a conversation with B. Dejid, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPRP Central Committee Party Control Committee, who stopped over in Moscow on his way home.

The conversation, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, was attended by I.S. Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and D. Gotob, Mongolian Ambassador to the USSR.

DRA'S KESHTMAND HITS U.S. STANCE, BACKS ANDROPOV

LD042252 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Kabul October 4 TASS -- Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, delivered on Monday a report at the meeting of the Afghan Government which had opened here. The U.S. Administration, he said, is trying to ensure the supremacy of U.S. imperialism all over the world. To achieve this end, Washington has drawn up and is carrying out dangerous plans. It is pushing onto this dangerous road other NATO member-countries and reviving Japanese militarism for the sake of that goal. Whipping up the arms race, the United States has already built up unprecedentedly large arms stocks. In addition to conventional and chemical weapons on a large scale.

U.S. imperialism is demonstrating ever more graphically its aggressive character by carrying out direct armed intervention in the affairs of other states and peoples. Reagan's recent address at the United Nations was full of lies and deception, with the help of which he wanted to pose as a "peace champion."

The nature of the aggressive militarist policy of the U.S. leadership and of its war preparation was forcefully exposed anew by Yuriy Andropov in his statement, Keshtmand stressed. The Soviet leader attracted world public attention to the extremely dangerous development of the international situation today.

Yuriy Andropov reiterated the Soviet Union's firm and resolute stand for peace. This statement has evoked an enthusiastic response all over the world, among all those who concern themselves with the destiny of the planet and mankind.

"The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan denounces the militarist war-inciting policy of the U.S. Government, his war preparations and aggressive actions against different peoples and countries of the world, particularly against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Pursuing a foreign policy of peace and resolutely upholding world peace, the Afghan Government supports in every way the sensible peace policy of the great Soviet Union, a dependable bulwark of world peace and the security of the peoples. The Afghan Government views Yuriy Andropov's statement as a document of great historical importance and voices its readiness to translate into practice the peaceable and humane goals formulated in it."

PRK CONFEREES URGE UN OUSTER OF 'POL POT CLIQUE'

PM301327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent Yu. Gatselyuk under the rubric "On Topical Themes": "Kampuchea; Legitimate Demand"]

[Text] Hanoi -- A conference of representatives of Kampuchea's intelligentsia and religious circles in Phnom Penh recently appealed to world public opinion to support the Kampuchean people's just demands.

We medical workers who survived the darkness of the Pol Pot genocide, PRK Health Minister Dr Yit Kim Seng stated at the conference, protest most resolutely the presence of the reactionaries, expelled by our people and now ensconced under the sign of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," in any international organizations, including the United Nations.

Some 700 Kampuchean doctors, whom the country needed so badly, died in Pol Pot's torture chambers. Clinics and laboratories were destroyed, obliterated by the latter-day barbarians, and were transformed by them into prisons and torture chambers and cattle pens. The Pol Pot regime, which annihilated about 3 million people, left behind 14,848 cripples and over 200,000 orphans.

We call for the criminal Pol Pot clique to be held up to shame and we call for a demand that it be expelled from the United Nations and all other international organizations, because not a single honest Kampuchean will agree to recognize the Pol Pot supporters as his country's legitimate representatives.

Commenting on the results of the conference, the Voice of the People of Kampuchea radio station reemphasized that "Kampucheans are unanimous that the present PRK Government is their sole lawful government which should rightly represent its people's interests in all international affairs and organizations." That is the Kampuchean people's legitimate demand.

GRISHIN RECEIVES STAMBOLIC-LED LCY DELEGATION

LD041958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] A meeting took place today between the Moscow party aktiv and a delegation of the Belgrade City Committee of the League of Communists, led by Stambolic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and chairman of the Belgrade City Committee.

Greeting the guests, Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, noted that relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and their peoples have deep and durable historical roots and glorious traditions. Links between the capitals of the two states make a definite contribution to these relations. The successful development of cooperation between our countries, Stambolic said in his reply speech, contributes to the strengthening of peace throughout the world. This is our common goal, because to defend peace means to defend socialism.

TANJUG Details Talks

LD042329 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1720 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 4 Oct (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Belgrade League of Communists City Conference, which is led by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Belgrade League of Communists City Conference, and visiting the capital of the USSR at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom, today visited the Political Education Center. This is the Moscow party organization's ideological and political training activity center where lecturers and propagandists are prepared for field work.

Ivan Stambolic and his host Viktor Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, spoke at a meeting of representatives of the basic party organizations of the Soviet capital at the Political Education Center. Greeting the delegation of the Belgrade League of Communists City Conference, Grishin particularly stressed his conviction that party cooperation and friendly ties between Belgrade and Moscow would continue to contribute to the advancement of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, to the consolidation of friendly ties between the two countries and to the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

Ivan Stambolic thanked his host for the warm welcome extended to the Belgrade delegation in Moscow. He greeted those present on behalf of 230,000 communists to Belgrade. He spoke in particular about the significance of socialist self-management for the development of Yugoslavia and the democratization of the socio-political system, as well as about economic problems and the program of economic stabilization.

According to Stambolic, Yugoslav socialist self-management acts as a counterbalance to the ideology of etatism. In other words, it represents a society in which individuals work for themselves and the community instead of each of them looking merely after himself while the state looks after all of them. Stambolic also spoke about Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation, stressing that it was developing successfully on the basis of mutual respect for the principles of independence, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for each country's right to chose its own way of building socialism.

Ivan Stambolic's and Viktor Grishin's meeting with the Moscow party organization's activists was also attended by Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The Belgrade League of Communists City Conference delegation also paid a visit today to the Oktyabrskiy Rayon in Moscow, where it had a meeting with the party aktiv of the rayon committee.

MSZMP OFFICIAL MEETS PONOMAREV, RUSAKOV

LD010633 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] The head of the MSZMP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department held talks in Moscow on Hungarian-Soviet inter-party relations and questions of the international situation and the communist movement. Gyula Horn was received by Boris Ponomarev and Konstantin Rusakov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee. He also had talks with Vadim Zagladin and Oleg Rakhmanin, first deputy heads of the International and Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, as well as with Georgiy Arbatov, member of the Central Committee.

SED'S GERHARD SCHUERER MEETS BAYBAKOV IN MOSCOW

AU301152 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Sep 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Moscow (ADN) -- On Wednesday, Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, met with Nikolay Baybakov, CPSU Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, in the Soviet capital.

KULIKOV GREETS BULGARIA'S DZHUROV ON ARMY DAY

AU271455 Sofia NARDONA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] To Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Esteemed Comrade Minister,

On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army I convey to you, as well as to all soldiers of fraternal Bulgaria the most sincere congratulations and best wishes.

This year the holiday of the Bulgarian soldiers coincides with another remarkable anniversary -- the 60th anniversary of the 1923 antifascist September uprising, during which time the first combat detachments of the contemporary Bulgarian People's Army were established. On this festive occasion I wish with all my heart to you Esteemed Comrade Minister, and to all Bulgarian soldiers, great new successes in increasing the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army, which together with the other armies of the Warsaw Pact member-countries is accomplishing important tasks in connection with ensuring peace throughout the world and defending the achievements of socialism. I wish you good health and happiness.

With my deep respects.

Signed: Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED ON GREENHAM COMMON AIRSPACE

LD042305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Report by correspondent in Britain Yuriy Kobaladze]

[Text] The Civil Aviation Authority of Great Britain has announced the introduction of a temporary military zone in the airspace over the American Air Force base at Greenham Common. As the press reports, this decision, taken at the request of the Ministry of Defense, comes into force from next week, and will continue for 3 months. The Authority has warned civil aviation pilots that special permission will be necessary for flights over the zone. As is known, construction operations for the preparation of bunkers and auxiliary facilities for the storing of missiles are taking place at full steam at the Greenham Common base, which is designated for the deployment of some of the cruise missiles.

Information has filtered through to the press that the first batch of cruise missiles has already been delivered to the base. Local observers are evaluating the introduction of a temporary military zone as evidence that the conservatives have begun implementation of plans for the deployment of the missiles. Despite the opposition of the overwhelming majority of the British people, the MORNING STAR stresses, the authorities have begun the deployment of missiles that are totally controlled by the Americans on the territory of Great Britain. An observer of THE GUARDIAN stresses that an air bridge for the delivery of cruise missiles and self-propelled launch installations is essential to the Americans in order to avoid confrontations with members of the peace camp set up at the entrance to the base.

The actions of the Conservative government have evoked the indignation of Great Britain's peace-loving public. Bruce Kent, the general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament of Great Britain, has stated: The deployment of cruise missiles before December -- that is, before the deadline of the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe -- would be further evidence that the talks were never taken seriously by the West. They really served as a screen for the implementation of the plans approved by NATO in 1979, Bruce Kent stressed.

Preparations Enter 'Final Stage'

LD041846 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] London October 4 TASS -- On demand from the Defence Ministry of Britain airspace over the American base of Greenham Common will be declared a closed zone beginning with next week, the London newspaper GUARDIAN reported today. At the same time, newspapers say there has been a sharp increase in the flow of coded reports from the airbase. These facts indicate that preparations for the deployment of cruise missiles in British territory have entered a final stage. Despite opposition from the overwhelming majority of the British population, the authorities are going to begin airlifting missile parts to Greenham Common next week, the MORNING STAR writes today.

In view of the tents of the "peace camp" pitched not far from the base, it is hardly possible, the newspaper says, that missiles will be taken there by trucks. To avoid massive public protests Americans are likely to use transport planes to airlift cruise missiles with nuclear warheads as well as launching facilities for them to the base.

If cruise missiles are taken in part or fully to the British Isles before December, this will be another indication of the fact that the U.S. Administration has never conducted the talks in Geneva in earnest and that its only purpose has been to get its cruise missiles deployed, said Bruce Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

NATO MEETING EXTENDS PRESSURE ON NETHERLANDS

LD040950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] A regular session of the North Atlantic Assembly, in which parliamentarians from NATO countries are taking part, has opened in The Hague. This has obviously been called to exert additional pressure on the Netherlands, which recently again delayed making a final decision regarding the deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles on its territory.

Minister Criticizes U.S. Policy

LD042002 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] The Hague October 4 TASS -- Jacob de Ruiter, Dutch defense minister, who is attending the North Atlantic Assembly session here, has criticized the Washington administration's foreign policy. Speaking at the military committee of the assembly, he accused the United States of laying emphasis on military purposes in disregard of international detente.

The minister pointed out a "certain divergence between the interests" of the USA and the European NATO member-countries. Jacob de Ruiter said that the Dutch Government had not taken a final decision on the deployment of American cruise missiles in the country's territory.

GREECE RESISTING 'FOOLHARDY' WASHINGTON COURSE

LD041959 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2000 GMT 3 Oct 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Almost every day there are reports about the imperial ambitions of the Washington administration. Today the Athens newspaper (LIMA) has reported that President Reagan sent Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou a message resembling a call [oklik]. It stresses the need for full support by all NATO states for the U.S. stance at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Although, as the paper writes, after Greece similar letters were sent to the heads of state and government of other NATO countries, the attention of the White House was directed first and foremost toward Athens. This is because Greece has recently been challenging the foolhardy course of Washington, which it is trying to foist on to its West European allies. Thus Greece made a proposal about postponing the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe by 6 months. Last month Athens refused to join in with an anti-Soviet campaign unleased around the American provocation with the South Korean aircraft. A few days ago the Greek Government unambiguously condemned U.S. policy in the Near East, refusing to allow American military aircraft delivering military equipment to Lebanon to land in Greece. Finally, official Greek spokesmen have stated that they will insist on the dispatch of a mission of the EEC to investigate the situation in Central America, despite objections from Washington. All this has provided a basis for Athens observers to appraise Reagan's message to Papandreou as a display of pressure on Greece, an attempt to obtain from it unconditional support for the American line at the Geneva talks.

Washington is showing increasing anxiety at the foreign policy course of Athens. Thus, in an interview with the right-wing Greek newspaper AKROPOLIS President Reagan stated directly that Greece is a country of strategic importance. In this respect such concepts as independence and sovereignty do not exist for the master of the White House.

There is no region of the world which the United States would not deem an area of its own vital interests, and toward which it would not use the tactic of military or political pressure or, when necessary, gunboat diplomacy. Any country which rejects Washington's diktat is subjected to crude pressure from the United States.

Papandreou Letter to Reagan

LD042003 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Athens October 4 TASS -- Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, has confirmed in a letter to U.S. President Reagan that his government wanted the nuclear weapons reduced and the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe renounced. Greece, he stressed, supports every proposal enhancing the possibility of reaching an agreement at the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. A statement to this effect has been made by an official spokesman for the Greek Government.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION CONCLUDES FINLAND VISIT

PM291329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit to Finland of a USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in Finland 19 through 25 September at the invitation of the Finnish Parliament.

The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received by Finnish President M. Koivisto. Meetings and talks were held between the delegation members and Speaker of the Finnish Parliament Erkki Pystynen, deputy speakers of parliament, members of government, and representatives of parliamentary commissions. The delegation also attended a parliamentary session.

The delegation toured the country, visiting the cities of Turku and Naantali as well as Helsinki. It was given a warm and friendly welcome everywhere. Delegation members familiarized themselves with the structure and activity of the Finnish Parliament and its commissions, and also with Parliament's international links.

The Soviet parliamentarians described the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the sphere of the economic, social, and cultural development of Soviet society, the work of the Eighth USSR Supreme Soviet session, and the decisions adopted there. Special attention was drawn to the Soviet Union's new foreign policy initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and international security and at limiting and reducing arms, primarily nuclear arms.

The Finnish parliamentarians described the Finnish Parliament's activity, including activity in the international sphere. Questions of international links at parliamentary level between the two countries were discussed.

Parliamentarians of both countries noted with satisfaction that the relations of good-neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation which exist between the Soviet Union and Finland are developing successfully and dynamically. This was evidenced again by the results of the official visit to the USSR by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto in June this year. The talks between Yu. V. Andropov and M. Koivisto, and the documents signed during the visit provided a new impetus to the development of all-around cooperation between the USSR and Finland.

The fundamental significance for the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Finland of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance -- whose third, early extension in June this year bears out the determination of both states and peoples to continue to follow the tried and tested course of friendship, mutual understanding, and cooperation -- was noted. The sides see the extension of the Soviet-Finnish treaty as a major political act not just in the sphere of bilateral relations, but also at international level in the cause of strengthening peace and stability in North Europe and on the continent as a whole.

During the conversations profound concern was expressed at the continuing increase in tension in the world, the intensification of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and the growth in the danger of nuclear conflict. The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation voiced satisfaction at the Finnish Parliament's positive response to the USSR Supreme Soviet and CPSU Central Committee appeal "To Parliaments, Governments, Political Parties, and Peoples of the World" of 22 December 1982.

Parliamentarians of both states voiced the conviction that under present conditions it is becoming particularly and increasingly important to act energetically and pool the efforts of all peace-loving countries, statesmen, politicians, and the general public against the danger of nuclear war, the further fueling of tension in Europe, and the continuation of the arms race.

The Finnish side highly assessed the Soviet Union's major new peace-loving foreign policy initiatives advanced by Yu. V. Andropov, which are aimed at averting a new round in the nuclear arms race, eliminating the threat of nuclear war, and strengthening peace in Europe and beyond its borders. USSR and Finnish parliamentarians stressed the importance of achieving specific agreements at the Soviet-American Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and limiting and reducing strategic arms on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

In the light of the concluded Madrid meeting, Soviet and Finnish parliamentarians stressed the need for further efforts to continue the all-European process started in Helsinki.

Both countries' parliamentarians noted the importance and topicality of the proposal advanced by Finland on declaring North Europe a non-nuclear zone, the implementation of which would have a positive effect on the security of this region's peoples and on the situation in Europe as a whole. Here, the constructive stance on this issue of the Soviet Union, which has repeatedly voiced its readiness to assist the implementation of Finland's proposal and be the guarantor of a non-nuclear zone in North Europe, was noted.

The USSR and Finnish parliamentarians declared their intention to continue to do all they can to promote the strengthening of relations of friendship, good-neighborliness, and mutual trust between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland, and to act vigorously to strengthen detente, peace, and international security. For this purpose the sides advocated continuing regular contacts and links between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Finnish Parliament.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the delegation issued an invitation for a Finnish parliamentary delegation to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. This invitation was accepted with gratitude.

SOVIET-FINNISH JOINT ENERGY PROJECTS OUTLINED

LD292210 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 29 Sep 83

["USSR-Finland: Cooperation in the Field of Energy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [no dateline received] -- The seventh session of the working group on energy of the Permanent Intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish Commission for Economic Cooperation has been held in Moscow. The participants focused their attention on questions of developing bilateral cooperation in the field of economy and rational utilisation of energy, designing and construction of power stations, fuel and energy supply. Directions and forms of cooperation for 1983-1985 were specified.

Within the framework of the programme for cooperation in the field of rational utilisation of fuel and electric power Finnish firms have offered to construct a small model building in the Soviet Union with an optimised consumption of heat. Having considered the offer, the working group decided to organize a meeting of the two countries' specialists at the end of 1983-early in 1984 for a detailed discussion of the project. Possibilities for the joint production of heat pumps are also expected to be studied during the meeting. Another meeting of Finnish and Soviet specialists, which is to be held early next year, will deal with matters of technology of the production of thermal energy and systems of centralised heat supply.

The preparation of a technical and economic project for the automation of the production line of the Moscow oil processing plant will be completed in autumn 1983. The line is being automated by specialists of the USSR Ministry of the Oil Processing and Petrochemical Industries and the Finnish firms "Nokia" and "Neste".

The construction of power stations remains an important direction of Soviet-Finnish cooperation in power development. Two nuclear power stations -- Lovisa-1 and Lovisa-2 -- have been built in Finland with the USSR's technical assistance. At present the Soviet "Atomenergoexport" and the Finnish joint-stock company "Imatran Voima" are studying questions connected with the construction of a nuclear power station in Finland with a VVER-1000 reactor. As an alternative variant the Finnish firm is preparing a project for the construction of two nuclear power stations with a VVER-440 reactor of increased power (up to 500 megawatts) with one turbogenerator installation. The realisation of the projects would create preequisites for organizing the joint marketing of power equipment, nuclear power stations with VVER-440, in particular, in third countries.

The warranty operation of the Lovisa-2 nucleaf power station was successfully completed in Finland in January 1983. Cooperation for the technical servicing of the station, including the delivery of spare parts and nuclear fuel, is going on.

The designing of the systems of automation of two power units of the Perm thermal electric power plant in the Soviet Union proceeds according to a coordinated schedule.

A lively interest of the Finnish side has been aroused by the project for cooperation in the reconstruction and modernisation of a number of small hydropower stations in Leningrad region and the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic with the use of Finnish-made hydropower units. Possibilities for joint construction of hydropower stations in third countries are under study. In particular, the Soviet "Technopromexport" and the Finnish firm "Imatran Voima" participated in a preliminary found of negotiations of possible construction of a hydropower station in India.

The deliveries of energy carriers to Finland play an important role in Soviet-Finnish trade-and-economic contacts. Within the framework of the Permanent Intergovernmental Commission, a working group has been set up to study possibilities for increasing the delivery of Soviet natural gas and for extending the gas pipeline in the territory of Finland. It is not ruled out that the deliveries of coal to Finland will gain in scope after 1985. Talks will be continued on terms for an exchange of electric power and for the development of cooperation in the oil processing industry.

Energy is one of major fields of Soviet-Finnish cooperation, Erkki Vaara, chairman of the Finnish part of the working group, told a TASS correspondent. Energy carriers account for 80 per cent of the Soviet export to Finland. The nuclear power stations which have been built with the assistance of the USSR and which play an important role in the solution of the energy problems of the country are notable for a high degree of reliability and safety. Interesting prospects for further developing cooperation in this field and for making it more active were mapped out during the session of the working group, Erkki Vaara pointed out.

USSR, NORDIC NEWSMEN CONFER ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

PM031113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sweden: Symposium Held"]

[Text] Stockholm, 30 Sep -- An annual symposium on questions of further developing trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Scandinavian countries has been held here.

Leaders of leading Danish, Norwegian, Finnish, and Swedish economic newspapers and eminent representatives of Swedish business circles participated in its work. The Soviet delegation at the symposium was headed by A.F. Rumyantsev, chief editor of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

The symposium participants discussed urgent problems connected with strengthening and expanding business ties between Nordic countries and the Soviet Union.

During the symposium, joint measures were agreed on within the framework of the information pool of economic newspapers of the Nordic countries and the Soviet Union for 1984. Its participants unanimously advocated the further broadening and strengthening of mutually advantageous trade and econpmic cooperation between the USSR and the countries of northern Europe.

U.S., ISRAELI ROLES IN LEBANON EXAMINED

PM040931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 83 First Edition p 4

[P. Demchenko article "The Near East Knot"]

[Text] A lull has set in after almost a month of fierce fighting in the Lebanese mountains and around Beirut -- a cease-fire agreement has been in force since Monday. And, in the main, it has been observed since that time. The Lebanese people have breathed a sigh of relief and (for the umpteenth time in the past few years) have been able to get down to restoration work.

"No matter how fragile the peace established in Lebanon is," Paris' L'HUMANITE writes, "it represents a chance to achieve a more durable national harmony." The war-ravaged country, which once had a reputation as one of the most flourishing countries in the Near East, now needs -- probably more than any other Arab state -- precisely this harmony. Another thing, incidentally, is also clear. This problem is an internal, purely Lebanese problem. It implies the territorial unity of the Lebanese state and the sovereignty of the national authorities over the whole of their country. But this is precisely what is missing. Lebanon is split, a considerable part of it is occupied by the Israelis, and individual areas are controlled by U.S., French, Italian, and British troops. Furthermore, external forces have long been manipulating internal Lebanese affairs in an attempt to derive from this maximum benefit for their own mercenary interests.

U.S. President R. Reagan announced the cease-fire which had come into force in Lebanon to the UN General Assembly delegates almost as if it were a great victory for his diplomacy. But one may ask: Is the present tension in Lebanon and other parts of the Near East not a direct consequence of U.S. policy in this explosive part of the planet? And is Washington not trying to reap the fruits of this tension? The answer to such questions can only be affirmative, regardless of whether we confine ourselves to Lebanon or analyze the situation in the Near East as a whole. U.S. journalist J. Randall was thus fully justified in coming to the conclusion in his book that the United States was a party to the operation "to destroy Lebanon" and to destabilize the situation in other parts of the Near East.

It is well known that although Lebanon is a small Arab country, it has of late become the center of important international events, and the situation there only reflects the explosive and unsettled situation in the Near East as a whole. Damping down the fire in Beirut and its environs is by no means synonymous with returning the whole of Lebanon to normal life, still less with resolving the other burning Near East problems. A number of facts without which it is impossible to evaluate the overall situation in the region must obviously be recalled here.

Above all there is the Israeli occupation since 1967 of all the Palestinian lands, and also Syria's Golan Heights. Four million Palestinian Arabs are striving for their political rights and a chance to set up their own national state. Many of them, having been driven out of their old homes, find themselves in the position of refugees in neighboring states. Israel, relying on brute force, is not allowing them to return home and refuses to compensate them for the material damage they have incurred. One of the main objectives of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last year was precisely the destruction of the Palestinian liberation movement's leading centers. As is well known, after an almost 80-day defense of West Beirut the PLO and its combat detachments had to quit the city, but the Palestinians' struggle for their declared aims did not end with that, and the Palestinian problem has by no means been removed from the agenda.

Analysis of the facts shows that, despite the complications which have arisen, it still remains at the heart of an overall Near East settlement.

But it is also a fact that the Israeli ruling circles continue to rely mainly on coercion where the Palestinians are concerned. The West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, which were occupied in 1967 and where 1.3 million Palestinians currently live, are being systematically settled with Jewish colonists, although they are not officially part of Israel. Professor Ne'eman who heads an Israeli Government committee, described his tasks as follows: "Our efforts in the consolidation of Judaea and Samaria (the West Bank, that is) are to create as speedily as possible a situation in which there is no room for a Palestinian Arab state." It appears that a plan has already been drawn up covering the period through the year 2010, when the number of Israelis living there is to reach 1.3 million.

And what fate has been set aside for the Arabs -- after all, there is very little land on the West Bank? According to Zionist designs, some of them have been assigned the role of cheap labor at Israeli industrial enterprises and farms, while many Palestinians are to be pushed out into Jordan, where there are around 1 million refugees already.

Such is one act of the Palestinian tragedy, which has been going on for several decades. Another act is being staged in occupied southern Lebanon. Particularly great calamities have befallen the Palestinian refugees. Several thousand young people have been thrown into the Al-Ansar concentration camp, notorious for torture and for inmates disappearing "without trace." The tens of thousands of Palestinians in refugee camps are in a desperate situation and are subjected to humiliation at the hands of the occupiers, who have set themselves the aim of suppressing people's natural desire to return to their homeland and to acquire normal living conditions and elementary political rights.

The occupation of southern Lebanon has dragged on. Nobody any longer sets a date for its end, although on the basis of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, signed 17 May, the troop withdrawal was to have taken place within 8-12 weeks. Incidentally, even then the departure was qualified by such conditions that it was clear that even if this clause of the agreement was ever to be implemented nobody could say when.

Nevertheless, the Israelis have withdrawn from certain mountain areas, but they have by no means done so out of goodwill. The Lebanese patriots, availing themselves of terrain favorable for guerrilla action, attacked Israeli posts almost daily and planted mines on the roads; the number of killed or injured among the occupation forces ran into many hundreds. Dissatisfaction with the government mounted in Israel itself. Incidentally, M. Begin's departure from the political arena was not unconnected withthe long-drawn-out Lebanese adventure. But it would be wrong to entertain any illusions in connection with the change of personalities on the Israeli political scene: Y. Shamir, the new candidate for prime minister, is no less an extremist in Arab matters than his predecessor was and, moreover, he makes no secret of the fact that he values highly the "special relations" with the United States.

It is not out of place to recall that the "strategic alliance" between the two countries has for many years been manifested in their approach to Near East affairs, including, of course, the Palestinian problem. Furthermore, Israel frequently plays the role of U.S. imperialism's strike force in the region, of its forward-based detachment. U.S. arms, generous economic aid, and political support have enabled Israel to steer its expansionist course. Without that, last year's aggression against Lebanon would not have been possible.

The Israeli ally's importance for Washington has increased of late, owing to a certain change in the Pentagon's military doctrine, which is that U.S. subunits are again being dispatched to conflict zones on the territory of developing countries and are directly participating in hostilities taking place there. This was particularly obvious in Lebanon, where Israel helped the Pentagon to establish yet another bridgehead in the Near East.

Let's recall that at the end of last summer small detachments from the United States, France, and Italy were sent to Lebanon as part of a so-called "Multinational Force" on the pretext of disengaging the hostile parties. It was announced that these forces would be withdrawn almost immediately. Thus, the White House initially announced that the U.S. subunits would stay in Lebanon no longer than 1 month and that "their intervention in hostilities is not envisaged." Since that time a year has passed and another year has started, yet no end is in sight for what is essentially an occupation.

The three countries' forces have been boosted by subunits from Great Britain, and a whole U.S. armada has gathered off the coast of Lebanon. Instead of the 6-7 ships of a year ago, there now are some 20, including the aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" and the battleship "New Jersey," fitted with 16-inch guns and 32 launchers for nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles. President Reagan has just obtained Congress' agreement to extend the Marines' stay in Lebanon by a further 18 months. However, in an interview for the Cable News Network TV company U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz declined to guarantee that the Marines will definitely be withdrawn after 18 months or that their numbers and tasks will not be changed. And it is know, moreover, the American forces, closely followed by the French forces, have already participated directly in the fighting, spilling Arab blood and suffering losses themselves.

As the French newspaper LE MONDE writes now, "The United States obviously has no intention of withdrawing from Lebanon even in the event of peace being restored there." Tel Aviv, too, has no intention of withdrawing its units from Lebanon. Judging by appearances, it wants to secure the southern part of the country for itself and bring constant military pressure to bear on the Lebanese Government and on Syria from there. As the Egyptian newspaper AS-SIYASI correctly remarked: "The United States and its ally Israel are attempting to implement a jointly formulated plan to establish U.S.-Israeli hegemony in the region."

But all these are the designs of imperialism and its Zionist sidekicks. They run up against the peoples' desire for freedom and peace. Anti-American as well as anti-Israeli sentiments are running quite high in the region. And it is impossible to impose an alien will on the Arabs, as events show. The interests of the Lebanese people as well as those of the other Arab peoples demand that the Israeli occupation forces leave Lebanese soil without delay and that U.S. and other NATO forces be withdrawn.

ISRAELI NAVAL EXERCISES CALLED 'PROVOCATIVE'

PM041209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch: "Unceasing Provocations"]

[Text] Beirut, 3 Oct -- The tense situation caused by American military intervention and unceasing provocative sorties by the Israeli occupiers is being maintained in Lebanon. Yesterday, the Zionist interventionists, entrenched in the south of the country, conducted large-scale naval exercises in the region of Sidon, southern Lebanon's largest port.

According to an AN-NAHAR report, more than 30 Israeli Navy ships took part. Making use of the coastal relief, the newspaper writes, they practiced "surprise strikes" on land targets and assault landings. During the maneuvers Israeli fighter-bombers constantly flew patrols breaking the sound barrier, over Lebanese territory, particularly the Al-Biqa' Valley.

It should be noted that ships of the American 6th Fleet concentrated in the eastern Mediterranean had conducted war games off the same region of the Lebanese coast just a few days before. This "coincidence," many Beirut newspapers are noting today, suggests clear coordination between the actions of the American and Israeli military and joint plans to increase military pressure on Lebanon in order to wreck the efforts being made here aimed at stabilizing the military and political situation.

Meanwhile, as the local radio has reported, agreement has been reached at the latest meeting of the cease-fire committee on exchanging prisoners of war. The committee members also reached agreement on calling an all-Lebanese conference of national reconciliation. Newspapers report that life is gradually returning to normal in the Lebanese highlands despite the tension and sporadic firing. Refugees are returning to population centers, stores are opening, and state institutions are beginning to function.

Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party, has declared the creation of a local civil administration in the Ash-Shuf, which is populated by Druze. He emphasized that the creation of the administration is a temporary measure prompted by the need for the swiftest restoration of economic activity in the mountain regions of Lebanon. Walid Junblatt observed that the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon and the National Salvation Front favor conducting a national dialogue. These organizations will continue to seek to achieve and maintain Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and independence; they reject foreign interference in the country's affairs.

CPSU OFFICIAL RECEIVES SYRIAN AMBASSADOR

JN031520 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 3 Oct (SANA) -- Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, received here this afternoon Syrian Ambassador in Moscow Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi. During the meeting, the talks revolved around relations between the two friendly countries in the various fields.

Brutents praised the prominent political role which Syria is playing in the face of the conspiracies being concocted by U.S. imperialism and world Zionism to spread political and military hegemony over the Arab region.

MOSCOW VIEWS 'HOSTILE' IRANIAN ATTITUDE TO USSR

NC041242 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Unattributed commentary from the series: "A Page in the History of Soviet-Iranian Relations"]

[Excerpts] Dear listener: Fifty-six years ago, on 1 October 1927, the Soviet Union and Iran signed the Treaty of Guarantee and Neutrality which stipulated the implementation of a policy of neutrality and nonparticipation in alliances and agreements directed against either of the contracting parties. Meanwhile, the Treaty of Guarantee and Neutrality endorsed the principles of equality and respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonintervention in internal affairs, and principles of good-neighborly relations and cooperation stipulated in the first Soviet-Iranian agreement dated 26 February 1921.

It should be pointed out that our country strictly and firmly observed and observes these lofty and humanitarian principles. This is of great positive importance for Iran. The signing of the Treaty of Guarantee and Neutrality paved the way for the abrogation of the colonialist regime of capitulation by Iran and strengthened your country's positions in the struggle against oil imperialism and toward the establishment of Iran's sovereignty over its internal wealth.

As for Iran, it should be said that during the shah's regime Iran's leaders violated their guarantees toward the Soviet Union on several occasions and acted to the Soviet Union's detriment. For example, during the era before the attack by fascist Germany against the Soviet Union, Reza Shah closely cooperated with the Hitlerites and left Iran's doors wide open to the elements of the Third Reich.

The Iranian people always attached great importance to the part played by the Soviet people and Armed Forces in ensuring victory over fascist Germany. It is not accidental that the Soviet Army was known as "the savior" in Iran during World War II. However, Iran's new leader, who ascended to the throne after his father's departure, had a different opinion about our country. He was never sincere with the Soviet Union. Following in his predecessor's footsteps, Mohammad Reza repeatedly acted contrary to his commitments toward the Soviet Union. Contrary to the promise he had given as a man and a soldier -- that he would not allow foreign military bases to be set up in the country -- Mohammad Reza colluded with the U.S. imperialists and turned Iran into a fulcrum for aggressive acts against the Soviet Union.

Moreover, during the shah's regime there were many cases of anti-Soviet acts and propaganda, all of which were fully confirmed by Washington. Strange intentions and plans were attributed to our country -- all of which were completely contrary to the principles of its Leninist foreign policy. For example, the shah's propaganda tried to convince the Iranians that allegedly the Soviet Union wants to annex part of Iran's territory, namely East Azerbayjan. Meanwhile, facts were not stated to confirm these concoctions. Naturally such facts did not exist. However, this did not bother the engineers of the anti-Soviet calumnies. Now, too, lying and making false accusations are among the common methods used by the imperialists in their anti-Soviet propaganda and by those who repeat them in Iran.

It was especially after the 19 August [1953] coup which was carried out by the CIA and Iran's full-fledged reaction that a strong wave of anti-Sovietism rose in Iran. It was at that time that the outright lie on the alleged spying by members of the Tudeh Party for the Soviet Union started and at that time Tudeh members were cast into dungeons and tortured on the basis of these false charges. This is not something surprising. The shah propagated anti-Soviet feelings in order to please his imperialist mentors. What is surprising is the hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union and the slandering of our country that exists in Iran today, more than 4 years after the shah's downfall and the victory of the revolution. Today, too, fabrications that were once disseminated by the shah's imperialist propaganda are repeated in Iran. Who benefits from these hostile acts now? Those who benefit are the same people who needed such things before the revolution and during the shah's regime -- the imperialists and their associates in Iran. They are not pleased with the existence of good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran. They are disgusted with the lofty and humanitarian principles that are stipulated in the Soviet-Iranian Treaty of Guarantee and Neutrality to which we referred at the beginning of our talk.

U.S. ENVOY'S REMARKS ON NICARAGUA 'SLANDEROUS'

LD041438 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Managua October 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reports:

The United States continues to resort to rude aggressive outbursts against Nicaragua, while making clear its intention to use any means, up to a direct military intervention, to destroy the Sandinist people's revolution. It has been learnt here that the U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, Curtin Winsor, speaking in an interview with the local newspaper NACION, hurled slanderous accusations at the Government of Nicaragua and openly spoke of the possibility of an American armed aggression against this revolutionary Central American republic.

According to the American ambassador a military intervention by the USA was needed to protect Costa Rica against "the Sandinist menace", as was allegedly shown by the recent events on the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican frontier. C. Winsor's pronouncements show once more that the attack made by a terrorist gang on Penas Blancas, a Nicaraguan frontier post, was nothing else but a carefully prepared provocation by the CIA, one designed to aggravate tensions between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and to justify the further escalation of Washington's aggression in Central America. Spokesman for the Reagan administration are trying to assert today that it was not Nicaragua but Costa Rica who was attacked, while Costa Rican parliamentarians who had visited the frontier admitted publicly that the territory of their country was used for an attack on a Nicaraguan custom-house.

But statements by Costa Rican politicians mean very little to the present Washington rulers. As happened more than once before, the Reagan administration does not hesitate to use a provocation or a forgery to advance its expansionist plans.

An armed intervention by the USA in Central America is a settled matter with the White House, writes the Nicaraguan newspaper NUEVO DIARIO. Faced with a surging revolutionary movement in El Salvador and the setbacks of CIA-financed Somoza gangs, the Reagan administration sees a dispatch of American troops to the region as the only opportunity for itself to fulfil its imperialistic designs, the newspaper stresses.

CUBAN GROUP KEEPS 'REVOLUTIONARY VIGILANCE'

PM030856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent P. Bogomolov dispatch under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers" and the general heading 'Topical Theme": "Most Mass"]

[Text] Havana, 29 Sep -- GRANMA devotes an article today to the further stepping up of working people's participation in the development of socialist statehood and the maintenance of revolutionary law and order.

An important role in improving the political system of socialism in Cuba, the paper notes, is played by public organizations such as the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution -- the most mass organization.

Born in the terrible days of 1960, GRANMA continues, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution fulfill with honor the responsible tasks set them by the people's power.

Their earlier deeds and concerns have been augmented by events such as various kinds of rallies, meetings, spot-checks on young people's education and citizens' health care, and ideological political, cultural, and mass sports work.

As before, the paper writes, maintaining revolutionary vigilance and protecting public order must remain in the forefront of the activity of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

NICARAGUA DOWNS PLANE, CAPTURES 'HIRELINGS'

LD050843 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Managua October 5 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Ministry of Defence has announced that a U.S. "DC-3" military aircraft piloted by former officers of the National Guard of Somoza has been shot down by anti-aircraft gunners over the Republic's territory.

The intruding plane, based in the U.S. State of Oklahoma, was used to supply ammunition and other military equipment to the terrorist Somocista formations which invaded Nicaragua from Honduras. A statement circulated here by the Ministry of Defence points out that the plane took off from the Honduran Catacamaz Airfield (Olancho Department).

Three surviving members of the crew have been detained, the ministry's statement says. At present Nicaraguan troops are looking for two other hirelings that were on board the plane and parachuted to safety. About two tons of arms and ammunition have been discovered in the plane wreckage.

Over the past four weeks the anti-aircraft gunners of the Sandinista People's Army have shot down four planes, which were used by the CIA's hirelings for criminal bombardment of Nicaragua and for the transportation of military equipment.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS MEXICO ON NATIONAL DAY

LD261801 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent to the President of the United Mexican States Miguel de la Madrid a message, conveying cordial congratulations and the best of wishes on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- the day of proclamation of independence.

It is the cause of profound satisfaction, the message runs, that our countries along with all peace forces are consistently working for relaxation of international tension, an end to the arms race, for ensuring peoples right to free independent development, solution of disputable issues through negotiations. In the Soviet Union, just as in many other countries, they appreciate the efforts of Mexico and other Latin American states which strive to ward off the danger from Central American peoples, which strive to prevent the developments of that region from going out of control.

We express confidence that the good relations between the USSR and Mexico that can convincingly illustrate mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems, will be further developed for the good of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of consolidation of universal peace.

In his reply message Miguel de la Madrid expressed on behalf of the people and the government of his country profound gratitude for the congratulations and the good wishes. Availing myself of the opportunity, the message runs, I want to reaffirm that my country strives for mutual understanding and cooperation between members of the international community. I express gratitude for the recognition and the positive appraisal by the Soviet Union of efforts of Latin America peoples, incarnated in activities of the Contadora Group, aimed at attaining well-being and peace in the region.

I express the best of wishes to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and wishes of further consolidation of friendship between our two countries.

U.S. SENDS 'ESPIONAGE FLIGHTS' OVER CUBA

LD271636 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 27 TASS -- "The working people of the freedom island know full well what is air piracy and espionage, they know who mastermind banditism in international airlines", writes in the newspaper PRAVDA today its Havana correspondent Pavel Bogomolov.

Writing about U.S. air subversive acts against Cuba, the correspondent points out that the attempts of committing subversive acts against Cuban planes are continuing -- such acts were registered in the recent years in countries of Western Europe, Africa and Latin America. Air piracy is by no means limited to provocations in "Cubana de Aviacion" lines. More and more espionage flights are made over the territory of Cuba, the flights sanctioned by the Pentagon and frequently the White House.

Seemingly Washington does not regard violation of air space of other states as the flouting of elementary norms of international law, the correspondent writes. And the legitimate striving of neighbours to protect themselves from suspicious "attention" of American vultures gives rise to hysterics on the banks of the Potomac.

In the course of my journalist trips in Central American and Caribbean countries, writes Pavel Bogomolov, I became repeatedly convinced that even the first steps of newly-free states towards establishing their own civil aviation, are met with an outcry from Washington, and sometimes -- with armed subversive acts committed by American agents, among them former Somoza men, who recently shot down a passenger helicopter with schoolchildren in Nicaragua's frontier area.

PRAVDA REPORTS CPSU RESOLUTION ON COMPETITION

FM041448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has adopted a resolution "On Improving the Organization and Practice of Summing Up Socialist Competition Results and Encouraging Its Winners."

The resolution points out that, fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs are doing considerable work on mounting socialist competition and developing the creative initiative of the masses. More than 94 percent of those working in the national economy now participate in competition. Its significance in implementing the party's economic policy, involving working people in production management, and fostering a communist attitude to work has increased.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenum decisions set the task of enhancing the effectiveness of socialist competition and strengthening its role in intensifying the economy, making more efficient use of production potential, most speedily introducing scientific and technical achievements, developing working people's labor and social activeness, and ensuring on this basis the further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defense might and the growth of the people's well-being. The new demands on competition have also been conditioned by improvements in the economic machinery, the increasing role of labor collectives, the spread of team forms of organizing and stimulating labor, and the need to strengthen socialist discipline in every possible way.

The great potential of competition is still not being fully realized because of the shortcomings that exist in its organization. The forms of competition do not always accord with the tasks at the modern stage, and the efforts of those involved in competition are frequently aimed chiefly at ensuring quantitative indicators and achieving interim results. Collectives and workers who do not work at full stretch and who are satisfied with middling results frequently fall out of sight of the competition organizers. Proper exactingness is sometimes not shown when summing up results, and insufficiently effective use is made of measures of moral and material encouragement.

The CPSU Central Committee has obliged union republic communist party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs, guided by the guidelines of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, to improve the organization of socialist competition and enhance its effectiveness in the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and the implementation of the Food and Energy Programs.

Those involved in competition must concentrate chief attention on accelerating the rate of growth of labor productivity, improving output quality, increasing production volumes, fulfilling deliveries under contracts and orders on schedule, accelerating scientific and technical progress, making better use of production capacities, raw materials, energy, and worktime, saving all kinds of resources, and strengthening plan and labor discipline. The movement of labor collectives to adopt counterplans and to make up for the shortfall on the set targets in the first years of the current 5-Year Plan is to be spread in every possible way. Competition must promote the preferential growth of labor productivity compared with wages, an increase in the production of consumer goods, and the improvement of their quality.

The organization of socialist competition directly in production, science and production, and agro-industrial associations, at enterprises and establishments, and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be regarded as of paramount importance, and fuller account must be taken of the special features of the labor activity of different categories of working people. Competition among production teams is to be improved on the basis of strengthening financial autonomy and developing collectivist relations and the initiatives of every team member. Labor cooperation and mutual assistance are to be supported in every possible way, and the proven experience of competition among allied collectives is to be disseminated.

Persistent efforts should be made to ensure that the forms of socialist competition accord with the demands of the time and the measures being implemented to improve the economic machinery. The creative nature of competition is to be developed, and the duplication, parallelism, and a stereotyped approach are not to be permitted shen choosing its forms. All useful initiatives are to be noted in good time, supported, and disseminated, and what is obsolete and economically inexpedient is to be eliminated. The terms of competition and its indicators, the resolution emphasizes, must be clear, distinct, and oriented toward achieving high end results and enhancing production efficiency, and must promote the growth of people's labor activeness.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded that party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders take measures to improve the practice of summing up the results of socialist competition and encouraging its winners. Special attention is to be paid to the fulfillment of qualitative indicators and targets for the development of science and technology and to the resolution of social tasks. The work of collectives of associations, enterprises, and organizations must be assed with regard to the growth rates achieved, the degree of intensity of targets, and the fulfillment of plans with an increasing result since the beginning of the year and the 5-year plan.

The role and significance of socialist competition in mobilizing working people to fulfill plans in terms of all indicators and to seek out and utilize internal reserves are to be enhanced. The economic validity of pledges is to be improved, their realization is to be checked regularly, and unity of word and deed is to be striven for.

Exactingness in determining competition winners is to be enhanced. It must be ensured that those who are encouraged are really the best collectives and workers who set an example of efficiently resolving production and social tasks and display an innovative approach. Specific measures aimed at pulling up laggards and creating conditions for highly productive labor at every workplace are to be taken.

It is important that competition results be summed up everywhere in good time, in a businesslike atmosphere, with the working people's active participation. It is necessary to see to it that a large quantity of diverse data, particularly data not provided for in state statistics, is not demanded from enterprises, organizations, and other competition participants. It is deemed advisable to regularize accountability on questions of socialist competition.

The need is noted to enhance the effectiveness and the mobilizing and educational significance of moral and material incentives for competition participants. Everyone's labor contribution is to be estimated at its true worth, and leveling is not to be permitted. More active use is to be made of diverse forms of collective encouragement for teams, sections, shops, departments, and livestock units. Fuller use is to be made of capital from the material incentive fund and the wages fund to give workers bonuses on competition results. The quality and artistic execution of souvenir gifts, documents, pennants, diplomas, certificates, and other means of moral encouragement are to be improved.

Party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations, the resolution points out, should actively influence the course of socialist competition and enhance in every possible way the vanguard role of communists and the responsibility of trade union committees and economic leaders for competition's organization and its results. The consistent realization of the powers of labor collectives provided for by USSR law in drawing up socialist pledges and the terms of competition and of summing up results, in determining measures for the moral and material encouragement of winners, and in supporting and disseminating progressive experience is to be ensured.

Wider use must be made of the educational force of competition. An atmosphere of high creative activeness, exactingness, and discipline and economic and organizational conditions which stimulate people's qualitative, productive, conscientious labor, initiative, and responsibility are to be created in every collective. Economic studies at enterprises are to be more closely linked with socialist competition, and the ability to reveal reserves, see their own potential in comparison with the best labor models, and to substantiate personal and collective socialist pledges and counterplans is to be fostered in competition participants.

The CPSU Central Committee has recommended that the AUCCTU, trade union central committees, and trade union councils and committees, jointly with ministries and soviet and economic organs, enhance the standard and effectiveness of organizational work in leading socialist competition, ensure the further improvement of its forms and methods, and assert a businesslike and creative style in all components and implacability toward manifestations of formalism. Every worker, kolkhoz member, and specialist is to be reached, and the aims and conditions of competition are to be made clear and intelligible to him. The practice of organizing competition is to be analyzed in greater depth and generalized, and more concrete assistance is to be given to trade union committees and the aktiv.

The Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol organizations are called upon to involve young production workers more widely in competition and enhance the role of Komsomol and youth collectives in this. Komsomol members and all young men and women are to be given constant help in formulating and fulfilling pledges, and a thrifty attitude toward public property and the desire to augment it are to be fostered. More active use is to be made of socialist competition and the example of progressive workers, labor veterans, and mentors for strengthening the labor, political, and moral education of youth.

The editorial boards of newspapers and journals, radio and television, and other mass news and propaganda media are entrusted with ensuring broad publicity for socialist competition and for the progress in fulfilling plans and pledges, summing up results, and encouraging the winners. Special attention is to be devoted to coverage of the ways and methods of intensive management and of the economic and moral significance of labor achievements. It must be ensured that every working person well understands that through his active participation in socialist competition he makes a concrete contribution to the further upsurge of the country's economy.

REPORT, ELECTION MEETINGS CONTINUE IN LENINGRAD

PM041030 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 83 p 2

[LENTASS report: "From Positions of High Exactingness"]

[Text] The report and election campaign is continuing in the Leningrad City and Oblast party organizations. It is taking place under the sign of the monolithic unity of the party and people and the desire of the Leningrad inhabitants, as of all Soviet people, to fulfill the tasks set by the 26th Party Congress, the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The communists warmly approve the party's wise foreign and domestic policy and are voicing their sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for its purposeful, persistent struggle aimed at averting a new twist in the pernicious arms race and a thermonuclear catastrophe. The speeches are stressing that the Leningrad people angrily denounce the flagrant, aggressive policy of the U.S. Administration which has mounted wide-scale provocative operations against the world's first socialist country.

The conferences' delegates are paying special attention to stepping up communists' influence on the further growth of production efficiency and labor productivity and the mobilization of all the collectives' efforts to achieve the best end results. That is a guarantee of the consolidation of the motherland's economic and defense might and the fulfillment of plans for comprehensive economic and social development.

All political and organizational work, the conferences are stressing, and the enhancement of the communists' vanguard role must serve to accelerate scientific and technical progress, improve the economic mechanism, enhance the effectiveness of socialist competition, improve the quality of the output produced, and make the maximum saving on all types of resources. The delegates are stressing the need to make more active use of the labor collectives' patriotic initiatives aimed at increasing production output while at the same time cutting back on the number of workers.

It is a case of the need to tirelessly ensure good results for ideological work at all levels and to improve the style of the party leadership. The conference participants' attention has been focused on questions of developing interparty democracy, selecting and placing cadres, enhancing responsibility for the matter in hand, and strengthening labor and executive discipline.

The following spoke at yesterday's party organization report and election conferences: Leningrad CPSU Obkom Bureau member B.S. Andreyev at the E. Thaelmann fine and industrial fiber combine; and Leningrad CPSU Obkom Bureau member N.I. Popov at the Syaskiy pulp and paper combine.

ALIYEV CONFERS WITH AZERBAIJAN AKTIVS 3 OCT

GF041905 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 4 Oct 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Dear listeners: Here is a review of the republic's press today.

Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, conferred with party, soveit, and economic aktivs of Azerbaijan yesterday. The republic's press note that Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, reported on the organizational and ideological work of the republic's party organization and on the details of the work carried out to fulfill the objectives of the 9-month period of the current year of the 11th 5-year plan period and those of the said year as a whole.

Geydar Aliyev addressed the meeting on the realization of the economic, political, and social obligations put forward by the party. He said: At a time when the international situation has become very tense due to the (?remarks) of the U.S. Administration and the reactionary circles of imperialist countries, it is important to consolidate work in all fields in the domestic life of the country.

Geydar Aleyev emphasized in particular the importance of realizing plans concerning the construction of social and cultural establishments and improving work in the whole of the field of service.

IVANOVO OBLAST PARTY AKTIV MEETING REPORTED

PM041532 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[Special correspondent V. Zenkov report: "Matching Demand -- From an Ivanovo Oblast Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] Ivanovo -- Ivanov Oblast is often called a textile region. This definition is essentially very accurate. Every fourth meter of cotton textiles produced in the country is manufactured in the oblast. During the 9th and 10th 5-year plans alone, output of cotton textiles increased by 184 million meters. In the current 5-year plan R-105-million worth of consumer goods have been produced in excess of the plan.

All these figures were cited at a meeting of the Ivanovo Oblast party aktiv, whose participants discussed the oblast party organization's tasks in further increasing output, improving quality, and expanding the range of consumer goods in the light of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's instructions.

The meeting participants unanimously noted that the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the elaboration of a comprehensive program for developing consumer goods production and the system of services to the population is a vivid new manifestation of our party's constant concern for the growth of the Soviet people's well-being. A considerable amount has been done in this direction in the country, and particularly recently. At the same time, the standard of the population's provision with various goods and services does not meet people's growing needs and requirements. The adoption of the program will serve to concentrate efforts and resources on the development of the production of high-quality goods in increased demand.

The growing requirements of Soviet people make increasingly high demands for the radical improvement of the quality and range of consumer goods. "It is not enough to improve the system of the monetary remuneration of labor," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov noted at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, "it is also necessary to produce the necessary quantity of goods in demand. Moreover, the very highest quality standards must be adopted, with no allowances made."

The party's demand for a sharp increase in the production of goods of good quality in a broad range was the theme of the oblast party aktiv meeting. The labor collectives of light industry enterprises, which supply the market with 50 percent of nonfood goods, are called on to play an important role in resolving this task.

A lot of work is being done in Ivanovo Oblast to further expand consumer goods production. At the present time, the oblast occupies a leading place in the country for the output of these goods. Here, R3.50-worth of goods are manufactured per ruble of the wage fund. This indicator is the best in the RSFSR. The oblast party organization pays special attention to the development of light industry enterprises. In recent years big changes have taken place at factories and combines.

The oblast has accumulated experience in modernizing and retooling enterprises through the use of their own construction resources. Every year over one-third of all construction and installation work involved in modernizing enterprises is performed through the efforts of the factories and combines.

The work being done is bringing tangible results. In the last 10 years labor productivity has increased 40 percent and the work force has decreased 15 percent in the oblast's textile industry. In addition, people's working, living, and leisure conditions have improved considerably.

In speaking of these and other achievements of the oblast's working people, the keynote speaker -- Obkom First Secretary V.G. Klyuyev -- and other speakers noted that existing opportunities for increasing the production, improving the quality, and expanding the range of consumer goods are still not being used fully everywhere. The existing growth rate of textile goods production is not sufficient to reach the level planned for the end of the 5-year plan.

The meeting mentioned with concern enhancing the performance of new machinery and equipment. Ye. A. Osminin, director of the Ivanovo Cotton Combine. T.D. Shmeleva, chairman of the Textile and Light Industry Workers' Trade Union obkom; and others noted that it is necessary to increase engineering and technical workers' and employees' role in and responsibility for the effective use of new equipment. Big opportunities for this are contained in the system for evaluating and stimulating the quality of engineering cadres' work which is currently being introduced in light industry. It is necessary to make more active and enterprising use of the new system's potential.

Construction workers are greatly in arrears to the oblast's light industry workers. They have recently unjustifiably slackened their attention toward the renovation of this sector's enterprises. This applies particularly to the USSR Construction Ministry's Glavivanovostroy. This organization regularly fails to fulfill its plans. In the main administration production is poorly organized and its own construction base is developing poorly.

The efforts of party and trade union organizations and economic leaders, M.S. Grechin, first secretary of Ivanovo CPSU Gorkom, noted in his speech, must be aimed at improving organization and order in construction subdivisions and making maximum use of existing opportunities. Material and human resources must be concentrated primarily on startup projects so as to commission all production capacities for the output of consumer goods on schedule.

There are several collectives in the oblast which are responding rapidly to consumers' growing demands and are producing goods with fine consumer qualities. Since the start of the 5-year plan the range of sewn goods and footwear and many types of cotton and linen textiles has been virtually completely renewed at enterprises. The production of goods bearing the seal of quality has increased almost 22 percent.

At an exhibition of goods mounted in the textile workers' Palace of Culture and Technology in Ivanovo, where the party aktiv meeting was held, you could see for yourself the high degree of skill of the local workers engaged in producing the goods. But the exhibition also had a section of unmarketable goods which are not in demand among the population. The goods exhibited in this section attested better than any words that some enterprises still respond poorly to demand, seldom change their range, and have not adapted their technology and production organization to the conditions of a rapidly changing market situation.

Party and trade union organizations and economic leaders must use the entire arsenal of economic, organizational, and educational measures to secure a fundamental improvement in the quality of goods being produced and the rapid updating of the range. A big effect can be obtained here, Hero of Socialist Labor R.F. Sokolova, spinner at Ivanovo's K.I. Frolov Blended Yarn Fabric Combine, and B.I. Osokin, team leader at the Krasnovolzhskiy Cotton Combine, said at the meeting, thanks to developing the team form of organizing and encouraging labor.

It is becoming the predominant form in the oblast's textile industry. More than 60 percent of workers are now united in teams. Party groups are being set up in these collectives and party organizers are being confirmed. Progressive labor methods are constantly being studied.

The chemical industry and machine building are playing an increasingly large role in resolving the tasks of increasing the production, improving the quality, and extending the range of goods. Inadequate use is being made of these sectors' existing potential in the oblast. The Khimprom Association and the Zavolzhsk Frunze Chemical Plant, which supply textile workers with dyes and textile auxiliary materials, are still being reorganized only slowly to produce the necessary output.

The oblast's textile workers plan to considerably increase production of textiles of the highest quality and with the index "N," in new colors and grades, by the end of the 5-year plan. The fulfillment of this task will demand considerable effort on the part of scientists, specialists, and labor collectives employed in manufacturing equipment for textile industry enterprises. The oblast now possesses considerable potential in textile machine building. The production of Soviet cotton-carding machines and almost all finishing equipment is concentrated here. However, insufficient equipment capable of considerably intensifying manufacturing processes and improving product quality is being produced.

Designers and production workers must more quickly develop and start up the production of a new generation of machine tools and machines with a high degree of automation. Wider use must be made of robots and manipulators to take the place of manual labor.

Oblispolkom Deputy Chairman P. N. Nevenitsyn spoke in his speech about the oblast's great and crucial tasks in implementing the party Central Committee's demands that every sector and every enterprise, regardless of its specialization, make its contributions to replenishing commodity resources. Almost half of the oblast's group "A" enterprises are not now involved in consumer goods production. Insufficient use is made of local raw materials and production waste for producing consumer goods. Fuller use must be made of the large reserves for producing consumer goods, particularly those for which there is a growing demand.

The oblast's labor collectives are now adopting stepped-up pledges to increase the production of high-quality consumer goods. In this respect the initiative of Ivanovo's F.N. Samoylov Cotton Combine merits special attention. This collective has pledged to considerably increase production of output in increased demand as a result of making rational use of equipment, improving manufacturing processes, enhancing professional skill, and strengthening labor discipline. The party obkom has approved this initiative. Party, trade union, and komsomol organizations everywhere are recommended to mount work connected with disseminating it.

During the preparations for the oblast party aktiv meeting the CPSU Obkom together with specialists and scientists elaborated measures to further improve the consumer properties of textile articles. They were based on the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Additional Measures To Improve the Supply of Consumer Goods to the Population in 1983-1985." Ivanovo textile workers have set themselves the task of increasing consumer goods production not by R460 million, as previously envisaged, but by R600 million by 1985. This is the oblast working people's concrete reply to the party's call for a sharp increase in consumer goods production.

The meeting was addressed by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PARTY-STATE OBITUARY FOR SOVIET AUTHOR STELMAKH

LD292003 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 29 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet announced with profound regret that Mikhail Stelmakh, an outstanding Soviet writer and public figure, died on September 27 at the age of 71.

An obituary notice signed by the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state and prominent literary figures points out that Soviet multinational literature has suffered a great loss with the passing of Stelmakh.

Stelmakh began his road in literature as a poet. The novels "Large Family", "Human Blood is Thicker than Water", "Bread and Salt", "Truth and Untruth", "A Thought About You", and "Four Fords", which constitute an epic cycle which spans more than half a century period in the life of the Ukrainian countryside at the crucial turning points of its history, have earned the writer the countrywide recognition. He created panoramic pictures of the peoples struggle for the triumph of socialism, profoundly and truthfully depicted social transformations in the Ukrainian countryside, and exalted Soviet peoples heroic feat of arms during World War II and their selfless work to rehabilitate the national economy.

The stories "Swans, Geese Are Flying" and "The Generous Nightfall" have become popular with readers. The writers' many-faceted talent vividly manifested itself in plays, film scripts, verses and works for children and young people.

Imbued with profound folk character and party spirit, the highly artistic works by Stelmakh have been translated into Russian, and into many languages of the peoples of the USSR, and have repeatedly been published in socialist and other countries of the world.

Chernenko Heads Signatories

PM031301 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 30 September 1983 first edition carries on page 6 an obituary of Mikhail Afanasyevich Stelmakh. PRAVDA supplies the following signatories:

K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, M.V. Zimyanin, A.F. Vatchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, A.S. Kapto, Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, V.F. Shauro, G.M. Markov, M.A. Orlik, B.V. Ivanenko, L.M. Kravchuk, B.Ye. Paton, D.B. Golovko, Yu.A. Olenenko, N.F. Okhmakevich, V.A. Zgurskiy, N.P. Bazhan, M.N. Alekseyev, A.A. Belyayev, Yu.V. Bondarev, P.P. Botsu, Yu.V. Verchenko, A.T. Gonchar, L.D. Dmiterko, P.A. Zagrebelnyy, M.A. Ibragimov, V.M. Kozhevnikov, V.P. Kozachenko, A.F. Kolomiyets, V.A. Korotich, K.I. Kudiyevskiy, L.M. Leonov, S.V. Mikhalkov, Yu.M. Mushketik, L.N. Novichevko, V.M. Ozerov, B.I. Oleynik, Ye.I. Skurko (M. Tank), A.B. Chakovskiy, M.A. Sholokhov.

DEPUTY POWER MINISTER BUDENNYY OBITUARY

PM031507 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 Sep 83 p 3

[Obituary of Vladimir Nikolayevich Budennyy]

[Excerpts] Vladimir Nikolayevich Budennyy, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification and member of the CPSU since 1939, died on 19 September 1983 following a long and serious illness.

Vladimir Nikolayevich Budennyy was born into a worker's family in 1912 in the village of Panyutino in Kharkov Oblast.

A group of comrades

TRUD FOLLOWS UP ADVENTIST'S PERSECUTION CLAIM

PM291358 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Sep 83 p 2

[Report by own correspondent N. Mokrishchev under the rubric "On Atheist Themes": "Deprived of Childhood" -- first two paragraphs are letter to newspaper]

[Text] Artemovsk, Donetsk Oblast -- "We are Adventists and therefore, in accordance with the fourth commandment, our children cannot attend school on Saturdays.

"We have four children. One in the third grade, one in the sixth, and two in the seventh grade. In 1981 and January this year the Artemovsk City Soviet Administrative Commission fined me for giving the children a religious education. My wife and I were warned that a dossier would be sent to the court in order to strip us of our parental rights. When we tried to defend ourselves we were told: 'You live in the Soviet Union and must abide by Soviet laws....' We urge your newspaper to do everything possible to put a stop to religious persecution in Artemovsk. The Vetrinskiy family."

I learned in Artemovsk that the Vetrinskiys had indeed been fined, only not by the Administrative Commission, but by the Gorispolkom Juvenile Affairs Commission. The commission's executive secretary, L. Kolesnik, showed me the minutes of the session. On the agenda was: "On the infringement of the Law on Universal Education by the Vetrinskiys, parents of pupils at the No 1 Eight-Grade School." A submission from the school board and public organizations was examined. A statement by Anna Nikolayevna Vetrinskaya was listened to attentively. A similar resolution was also adopted 2 years ago. And both documents state: "The Vetrinskiys are directed to comply with the Law on Universal Education."

What happened next? I read one of a whole series of memorandums from the school's director, L. Zhadanova. She anxiously reported: "Despite repeated warnings, Marina, Vladimir, Yevgeniy, and Aleksandr Vetrinskiy continue not to attend classes on Saturdays. All the children and teachers turned out for the Leninist communist subbotnik. The Vetrinskiy children were absent, however."

At the school I was told what lay behind the terse memorandum.

Head of the seventh grade T. Akopyan: "However hard I tried to persuade her, Vetrinskaya flatly refused to send her children to the 'Red Sail' summer work and leisure camp, which all the seventh-graders were keen to attend."

Ye. Isikova, teacher of an extended-day group: "We know that it is not easy for a large family to live on the earnings of a cleaner and the pension of a Class II invalid since childhood. We decided to enroll the Vetrinskiy children in an extended-day group at state expense. 'No,' the mother said angrily, 'Satan's food does not suit us.' After school there are discussions and other extracurricular activities. Zhenya, for example, would like to stay but his mother literally drags him home by the arm. She always stands outside the door before the bell in order to whisk the children away. The drawing class is scheduled for Saturdays only. Yevgeniy does not attend these classes. As a result the teacher gave him a failing grade. His mother saw this and screamed: 'This is a mockery!' Shen then took a red pencil and crossed out the mark in the class book."

The school director, L. Zhadanova: "Yes, some of our classes are only held on Saturdays. And, like everywhere else, we also hold parents' meetings on that day. The adult Vetrinskiys always say the same thing: 'Let the school open on Sunday, we won't send our children here on Saturday!'"

"Their children do not take part in any traditional holidays, nor will they even help collect scrap metal. In our school we have the children of believers of various religious persuasions. But the Vetrinskiys are the only pupils to be completely isolated and to hold themselves aloof from everyone and everything. Their parents have deprived them of the joys of childhood and of being a human being."

My next stop was the quiet Krasnoznamennaya Street, with its single-story houses nestling among the gardens. I came to No 38, which had a high fence painted dark green. The Vetrinskys live there. I knocked for a long time and no one answered. Eventually a voice asked: "Who is it?" I answered and then heard a murmur of conversation. Apparently they were conferring. The gate creaked open and I entered the yard of the modest residence. I was not invited into the house. I chatted in the outdoor kitchen with A.T. Vetrinskiy, a pale man in his early forties. The conversation was distinctly sticky. While he spoke only about rights, I spoke also about responsibilities. He spoke about observing the Sabbath, so I asked why, in that case, they also absent their children from extramural secular activities on weekdays and do their utmost to envelop them in a cocoon of exclusively religious interests, and why they are raising their children in a spirit of disobedience and disregard for the social rules of the country in which they live. As soon as Anatoliy Timofeyevich was stumped for want of arguments, he began spouting quotes from the Bible, which he appeared to know by heart.

But my interlocutor said nothing about the fact that under the flag of struggling for the "purity of the faith" certain leaders of religious groups are driving ordinary believers into conflict with society and state laws and are making demands for the organized education of children in a religious spirit and for disobedience of the organs of Soviet power. The Vetrinskiys, who are rank and file members of the illegal reformist adventist sect, are clearly singing someone else's tune -- that of their preachers.

Reformist preachers forbid the sect's members to work or study on Saturdays or to take part in social life. They persuade the rank and file members to circulate religious documents defaming the Soviet state and social system. Disavowing all laws, the reformist adventists are gradually sliding into the camp of our open enemies.

The Artemovsk Prosecutor's Office confiscated books and pamphlets from the Vetrinskiys and other members of the sect. "The Dawn," "Christian Object Lessons," "The Principles," "Songs in the Night," and other illegally printed publications contain slander against our system. The Vetrinskiys claim that this literature is of a defensive nature. From who, and how is it defending them?

Many of the publications claim that the USSR believers' rights are infringed, that they are beaten up, that they are denied hospital treatment, that their children are not allowed to study.

I asked Vetrinskiy whether he believed this and whether he had ever been refused assistance by, for example, a medical worker. He said no. As an invalid since childhood he receives a state pension. His children, moreover, receive free schooling.

And what does this "defensive" literature teach? We read in the "Songs in the Night" collection: "...Mom and Dad don't go to work on Saturdays, so we'll follow their example and not go to school on holidays." And, as you can see, the Vetrinskiy's children do not. In another collection of children's stories the eldest brother says to the youngest: Going to the theater "is like going down a mine in white clothes." The cinema and the theater are not for believers, it is claimed -- one must not sully oneself with such filth.

How can this kind of thing be ignored?

At our request Senior Legal Counsellor V. Sinyukov, prosecutor of Donetsk Oblast, commented on the Vetrinskiys' letter.

"No one in our country can use religious convictions as a cover for refusing to obey Soviet laws. Article 22 of the Law on Public Education states that 'the instruction and education of secondary school students is carried out by a process of academic work, extracurricular and extramural classes, and socially useful labor. Lessons are the main form of academic work.' The Vetrinskiys, however, allow their children neither to attend school on Saturdays, nor to participate in school activities. They are therefore breaking the law. Article 80 of the same law states that officials and members of the public infringing legislation on universal compulsory 8-year education and the separation of schooling from the church, or other legislation in the sphere of public education are held responsible for this.

"Our law stipulates that education must be secular, excluding religious influence. Article 61 of the Ukrainian SSR code of laws on marriage and the family, which states that parental rights cannot be exercised contrary to childrens' interests -- which applies in full measure to their intellectual and spiritual demands -- is also designed to defend children's rights and interests. The Vetrinskiys were therefore fined not for their faith but for a specific infringement of the law, which is equally binding on believers and atheists alike."

RAILROAD OFFICIALS, EMPLOYEES PUNISHED

PM230931 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial office report under the rubric "Following Our Action": "The Guilty Are Convicted"]

[Text] "Crack" was the heading of an article published in KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 22 July. It was about a locomotive accident at Yershov Station on the Volga Railroad and the fire which occurred during the clearing-up operation. The fire was caused by the negligence and irresponsibility of the station and railroad branch management.

The editorial office has received an official reply signed by Deputy Minister of Railways V. Butko. It says that disciplinary penalties have been imposed on V. Masterov, chief of the Yershov branch of the Volga Railroad; A. Andriyanov, Yershov branch security inspector; N. Polozkov, fire train chief, and Vorobyev, deputy chief of locomotive services.

The people's court sentenced driver Perekalskiy to 5 years and assistant driver Kurbatov to 3 years. They will also pay damages.

The work of the Volga Railroad is being constantly monitored by the Ministry of Railways. The Yershov locomotive depot, having a poor safety record, is being monitored by locomotive services and is being given assistance.

GOSPLAN'S LEBEDINSKIY INTERVIEWED ON DEADLINES

PM041012 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[Interview with N.P. Lebedinskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, by correspondent A. Nikitin: "Plan Discipline. N.P. Lebedinskiy, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Gosplan, Answers Readers' Questions" -- date and place not given -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] For economists and planning service workers, fall is full of concerns and strenuous labor. The compilation of the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1984 is being completed. After it has been approved the plan targets will be passed on to the enterprise collectives. This topic is also reflected in the editorial office's mail. We are encountering increasing frequently in letters questions concerning particular aspects of planning and the improvement of that important sphere of economic management.

PRAVDA correspondent A. Nikitin asked N.P. Lebedinskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, to comment on letters on the consolidation of plan discipline and the need for the precise observance of the deadlines for this work.

Perhaps the most topical of readers' questions on planning procedure is why the annual plans for basic indicators, including material and technical resources, are still not issued to the enterprises 6 weeks before the start of the new year, as required by the 12 July 1979 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution.

Under the procedure established by the government, after the USSR Council of Ministers has adopted the decision on the State Plan, the USSR Gosplan must pass it on within 2 weeks to the central departments and ministries and the union republic Councils of Ministers. In turn these bodies must pass on the targets to associations (enterprises) and organizations within 3 weeks from the day the government adopted the plan resolution.

As you can see, the deadlines are quite specific. The Gosplan mainly keeps to them in passing on the plan targets to the ministries and union republics. However, the latter do not always make any haste in taking the next step. For this reason the deadlines for receiving the plans at enterprises are frequently not met. Here too more organizational efforts are needed on the part of the ministries and the Gosplan.

Indeed, that is not the only thing. The plan involves complex creative work by thousands of people and on almost every occasion under new conditions. The overwhelming majority of economists at enterprises, in ministries, and in the Gosplan fulfill their duties punciliously. Complications sometimes arises unexpectedly. For instance, the very cold winter of 1982 made it necessary to revise many of the plan's provisions for the energy complex. And that, in turn, required a revision of the targets for other items. And there are many such examples.

Relations between sectorial and regional planning have still not been fully perfected. Frequently ministries take on work which could be performed more rapidly and better by territorial planning organs. The plethora of papers and the numerous bodies and departments taking part in "coordinating" particular questions prevent orders for the supply of output from being drafted rapidly and precisely.

For the sake of objectivity it should be said that Gosplan has, in recent years, submitted the annual plans to the directive organs strictly on schedule -- 4 months before the new year. The protracted examination of the drafts in all bodies is connected primarily with resolving the complex problems of economic development and requires great efforts in preparing a plan which is balanced in terms of sections and indicators.

This work is sometimes complicated by the fact that many ministries and union republics submit their own plan proposals which fail to accord with the solution of the main task, that is, the acceleration of the economy's transfer to an intensive path of development.

The ministries must reveal their reserves better and include them in draft plans. Then various coordination activities would also proceed more rapidly. Otherwise Gosplan has to gather additional information and prove, with the facts to hand, as they say, that reserves have begun to be used better, but still far from fully. This is followed by a new examination of the drafts. All this naturally delays the compilation of the consolidated plans.

The ministries must consider better than before the requirements for their output. Gosplan plans only 6,000 of the most important types of output and the production of the other 24 million types of no less important output is planned in the sectors. The task of the search for really promising innovations must be activated and obsolete articles discontinued promptly. Some unmarketable goods, refrigerators for instance, will be discontinued in 1984, and unfashionable items are now being sold at reduced prices. To be concerned in advance for the prompt updating of output is to avoid reworking targets. Gosplan would have fewer worries and the compilation of programs would proceed more rapidly, with all the ensuing consequences.

The deadlines for drafting and approving the targets set by the party and government resolution on improving the economic mechanism are perfectly realistic in normal circumstances. The planning "technology" has also been worked out in principle. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums are also having a beneficial effect here. This year the ministries and departments approached the compilation of the plan drafts in a more organized manner. They reached us for examination back in early July. On 1 September Gosplan submitted the draft annual plan for examination by the USSR Council of Ministers. At this stage the planning schedules were kept to completely.

Gosplan has been given rights whose exercise enhances plan discipline and quality. In particular, draft plans can be returned for finalization. And where necessary we use this right. But its widespread application is not always expedient because it generates in turn an additional delay in issuing draft plans for indivicual ministries, and as a result the compilation of the draft plan for the entire country is held up. Many years' practice shows that the timely issuing of annual plans to enterprises is still connected with certain difficulties, both objective and subjective.

To accelerate the drafting of targets and to optimize planning decisions, Gosplan must complete, in the current 5-year plan, the introduction of an automated system of planning accounts. This "arsenal" is already helping to resolve current and long-term tasks and enhance plan discipline and quality.

There are many letters on so-called target correction. Yes, this question remains an acute one. Many ministries, setting reduced plan indicators for the first half of the year, shift the center of gravity to the second half, particularly the last quarter, which artificially leads to the unfeasibility of a number of targets. And then the ministries ask the relevant organs to downgrade the plan. A reliable barrier must be erected against this pernicious system, as instructed by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers.

Sometimes newly commissioned enterprises are in arrears. Theoretically they must supply the full volume of planned output, but in practice this does not always happen. The commissioning and assimilation of new capacities remains a complex matter. The collectives of newly constructed enterprises not only fail to meet the targets themselves but also let down others. What is to be done?

Some economic leaders, in particular, suggest that output from capacities planned for commissioning should not be included in the delivery plan but should be produced as reserve output. Perhaps there is some point in acting in just this way for a number of particularly complex production facilities: Reserves are needed too. But it is far more important to fulfill delivery commitments on schedule. This is how the question stands now!

Gosplan cannot punish the leaders of ministries, departments and other management organs for downgrading targets. That is the prerogative of the USSR Council of Ministers. The leaders of associations, enterprises, and organizations can be deprived in whole or in part of their bonuses for the main results of economic activity. But these questions must be resolved by the ministries themselves.

True, corrections are also sometimes of a different nature. Not with a view to covering laggards, but in connection with a current change in demand and the emergence of new requirements, which is determined by the dynamic nature of the processes taking place and is aimed at enhancing plan discipline. But as yet this breakthrough has not been pondered by everyone. Indeed, any correction is an extreme step. Everything should be envisaged in the draft plan.

To improve the standard of planning and responsibility for its quality some lawyers propose a socialist economic code and endorsing it through legislation. In principle, it is true, such consolidated regulations do exist. They are defined primarily by the resolution on the economic mechanism. The other part of these provisions, particularly on the deadlines for drafting plans, is reflected in Gosplan resolutions. All these documents are binding for sectors and enterprises.

The trend right now is as follows: transferring from once-only planning regulation drafts to a clear-cut system. In particular, the USSR Gosplan resolution on the procedure for drafting the plan for 1984 notes that this same procedure should be used next year. Of course, no procedure is a rigid scheme. It must constantly be improved and changed to comply with life's requirements.

Some letters suggest issuing the targets to the enterprises not 6 weeks in advance but even earlier. Need it be earlier? I don't think so. It is only in October through November that very important data like the real structure and size of the agricultural crop harvest become known in full. For this reason last-minute corrections have to be made, for instance, to plans for the production of sugar, textiles, and many other items.

As for the overall planning procedure, as yet no special additions are needed here. We must fulfill punctiliously everything determined by the party and government resolutions, which is wholly justifying itself in practice.

I think that issuing the plans to enterprises 6 weeks before the new year is the optimum schedule. It must be kept too. But all stages of management without exception must be ready for this.

NEW APPROACH TO PLANT AUTOMATION URGED

PM041651 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Sep 83 Second Edition p 2

[Article by K. Frolov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Machine Science and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "The Party Central Committee June Plenum: A Matter That Concerns Us All": "Plants of the Future"]

[Text] No matter whether our technical 20th century is described as "the age of the atom," "space age," or "age of the computer," the practical utilization of nuclear energy, outer space, or automation is still based on various kinds of machines and mechanisms. The level of their development and sophistication is what determines the intensiveness of production, labor productivity, and consequently also the level of the economy of a given country. Something that is indubitably of great importance in this context is the remark by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum: "The key task in the economic sphere is the radical enhancement of labor productivity. We must seek to achieve the highest world standards in this field."

How is this task to be fulfilled? In his speech Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov also defines the direction in which we must look: "An enormous amount of work awaits us in the development of machines, mechanisms, and technologies both for the present and the future. It is necessary to automate production and ensure the very extensive use of computers and robots and the introduction of flexible technologies which make it possible to swiftly and effectively switch to the manufacture of new products."

The development of industry on the basis of the aforementioned principles is a step toward the enterprises of the future. I would like to express my views on the problems of the reorganization of certain sectors of machine building, concentrating not on the short-term aim of facilitating -- through automation -- the work of workers on individual machine-tools, but on the more general aim of changing the whole production process.

Why should we talk about this in particular today. Well, because a certain contradiction has emerged. By increasing the number of modern machine tools with digital program control, say, at a plant, we practically no longer increase labor productivity. It does increase, of course, but very little. What is to blame for this is the low level of automation of auxiliarity and transport operations. Labor intensiveness is directly affected by the speed of the loading of equipment and of the transportation of articles between processing positions, measuring positions, and the positions for the warehousing of the finished product. That is first. And second, a modern production facility is an inconceivably complex but above all integral organisms. The processes which take place within it must be synchronized and a strict rhythm must be imposed on them. And if one of the links malfunctions, the whole chain is broken. It is these circumstances which dictate the need to elaborate a new approach to the automation of the whole production processes and to the development of highly reliable machines fitted with diagnostic aids.

And another idea must be incorporated in this approach -- that of flexibility. More precisely, the ability of a production facility to reorganize itself and change during the process of work. We cannot permit ourselves the luxury of building plants now that will produce a single type of output for 10-15 years. Over this period scientific and technical progress will make great advances.

Machines which originally appeared a marvel of technology will rate as mediocre in 20 years, if not altogether obsolete. The example of the Moskvich car bears this out. From one model to the next its form and design was hardly changed. And it did not take long for this to affect its popularity.

Is it really feasible to swiftly change production plans? Yes, the complete automation of an enterprise makes it possible to attain such freedom of action.

The aforementioned principles are being translated into reality. It is a matter of the development of flexible automated production facilities, GAP's [Gibkiye Avtomatizirovannye Proizvodstva] for short. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Speed Up Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy" drew attention to the need to swiftly get the development of such production facilities underway as one of the most important requirements. The complexity and significance of the development of GAP's are comparable with the problem of the exploration of outer space and demand considerable material and labor expenditure, as well as specific organizational measures. Questions of developing GAP's have already been discussed at sessions of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium Section for Physico-Technical and Mathematical Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of Mechanics and Control Processes, in which the country's leading specialists in this field took part.

A great deal of work has also been carried out by the State Committee for Science and Technology. A broad outline for research into the utilization of microprocessor equipment in automation systems has been drawn up.

What conclusions have the research workers arrived at? First, that it will be possible by means of GAP's to increase labor productivity dozens of times over, while reducing the number of production workers by 20-30 times. Second, continuous (three-shift) operation by the production facility would be ensured and the return on capital and the equipment utilization index would increase considerably. And third, a more than nominal improvement in output quality and high competitiveness in world markets would be achieved.

Those are attractive prospects. But how is the introduction of GAP's into daily life to be achieved? And achieved without retracing the long and laborious path which was covered by our industry in assimilating promising systems such as, for instance, the equipment with digital program control and which is, to a considerable degree, being retraced in the development of robotics? This has happened because this kind of equipment has been designed and introduced in various sectors independently, which at times has not precluded the duplication of scientific research work. This has considerably delayed the assimilation of this equipment.

Scientists believe that to solve the problem of GAP's it is advisable to centralize financing and also all scientific, design, and experimental test work in this field. This will make it possible to considerably speed up the process of introducing leading technology and, furthermore, to carry out this work not by means of additional financing but through the concentration and targeted utilization of all the funds at present spent by the numerous machine-building ministries on the development of their own production facilities. And furthermore, the idea of the development and subsequent series production of standardized flexible automated production facilities which can be used in all sectors of machine building will become feasible.

It should be especially emphasized that the series production of major systems such as GAP's cannot be effected by small collectives and without targeted financing.

What then should actually be proposed? In my view, the following: An All-Union Production Commission for Machine Building to finance and mastermind all work in the development of the machine-building sectors, in particular the development of GAP's, should be set up under the USSR Council of Ministers. It is necessary to set up a large specialized All-Union Science and Production Association responsible for research into and the manufacture, certification, and operation of GAP's, and also prospects for their development, the association being directly subordinate to the commission set up under the Council of Ministers. Bearing in mind the importance of the theoretical studies in the field of GAP's the USSR Academy of Sciences and other interested departments must assume responsibility for setting up a comprehensive research program including the scientific groundwork for producing the equipment of the future.

I am saying all the time "will be necessary," "would be sensible," "will be required" -- using the future tense, that is. But what has been achieved to date? It should be noted that the existing machine tools with digital program control and industrial robots will be incorporated in GAP's as subassemblies, as it were. Work is also underway in the sphere of the automation of auxiliary operations at enterprises. For instance, the main production facility of supplier plants can assume the role of the billet shops. A metallurgical plant can organize the production of steel sheet or high-precision castings with precisely the tolerances required by a specific machine-building enterprise, so the billets in all their measurements correspond as closely as possible to the finished article. This kind of process is undoubtedly progressive and was initiated in our plants quite a long time ago, but, unfortunately, rather haphazardly. It is now being expanded and new prospects are opening up. Individual "unmanned" modules for the production of machine frame components using the GAP system already exist and are operating successfully in the country.

We can also learn a great deal from Hungarian specialists, for instance. A new system has been introduced at the Csepel machine-building plant. It makes it possible to obtain up to 100 different versions of gearbox housings. More than 40 enterprises and institutes took part in its development. At present the GAP's work two shifts and require only four men to operate them.

Speaking about problems in setting up automated production facilities, I would also like to touch on a "human" problem such as conservatism. A new production facility demands fundamentally new machine tools, apparatus, processes, and instruments. And we must learn to accept innovation as a natural phenomenon, no matter how strange it seems at first sight. Take, for instance, the machine tools which have been developed that combine various operations (cutting, heating, deformation). Such a combination seemed unthinkable even yesterday. Or take the transportation of components and semifinished articles in capsules in an air or fluid stream instead of the usual movement "on wheels." Or powder metallurgy and molecular and atomic technology.

What sort of reception do designers, engineers, and specialists give to elements of this kind of technology? Frequently a hostile one.

Take the example of newspaper printing. Series production of the first Soviet-made photosetting equipment for the printing industry has started. This equipment quadruples labor productivity and radically improves working conditions. A number of papers have introduced it, but others have refused categorically. Automation calls for precision, coordination, and discipline. Personal omissions and negligence are particularly noticeable here. But what can be done to shift the "cart of conservatism?"

It seems to me that research workers now must not lock themselves up in their laboratories and studies. Today more than ever before, the scientists' responsibility for the further utilization of the fruits of their brainwork is increasing. This is promoted by the atmosphere of creative search and mutual exactingness which prevails in scientific collectives. The section or laboratory of a scientific research institute engaged on the elaboration of a specific project is today the basic component of the search.

I would also like to mention targeted training of top-qualification cadres for industry. It is expedient to carry out this work through postgraduate studies at VUZ's and scientific research institutes.

Recently I visited major plants in the Urals. I talked to young candidates of sciences who -- without discontinuing work -- had taken part in the elaboration of promising techniques and introduced them at their enterprises. This experience of cadre training, successfully approved by the Urals Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Sciences, must be widely applied in other parts of the country also.

The emergence of a new stratum in production -- that of plant scientists -- must be welcomed in every way. In my view, their working conditions should be as favorable as those of candidates and doctors of sciences working at VUZ's and academic institutes. To enhance the prestige of plant scientists is also quite an important task. They can, indeed must, become the bearers of new ideas and new technologies in the production sphere.

With this in mind it is necessary to extend, with the participation of leading scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences and VUZ's, the network of problem-solving laboratories situated directly at enterprises. This will make it possible to talk about combining the interest of industrial enterprises and scientific research institutes in the speediest retooling of production and in bringing it nearer to the 21st century.